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AID OCCUPATION TROOPS, WAR MINISTER EXHORTS

Explains Situation in Address To Military Men and Civilians in Army Employ

War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura, in a radio broadcast addressed to the military men and civilians in army employ on the evening of August 30, declared that the gendarmes, who are acting as guards and others who have to receive the incoming Allied troops should not only maintain a just and fair attitude but have the generosity to offer every kindness and convenience to them.

The War Minister said that the matters to be carried out one after another in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration are not easy but the Japanese people, who live on justice, and the military officers who will directly face the task of execution, should abandon any feeling of hostility and take the initiative for the full prosecution of the orders given by His Majesty the Emperor through the Imperial Headquarters."

Concerning the postwar life of the officers to be released from duty, the War Minister said that the matter of providing work for the former officers has been undertaken under a new system. They will be given priority in many cases. The officers and men receiving medical attention will continue to receive the same treatment under the competence of other ministries.

One thing desired of them, the War Minister said, is that the military officers and civilians in army employ will bear all hardships until they are settled in their new life. They must throw overboard the treatment, position, etc. which they have heretofore received from the State and make a new start in life. When they do so, the people in general will have a greater respect and understanding for them.

In regard to the present condition of the Army in Japan Proper, the War Minister declared:

"Several million officers and men in Japan Proper upon the grant of the Imperial Rescript on August 14 laid down their arms with tears in their eyes and they are returning to civilian life. According to rumors, some of them at one time, unable to control their feelings, planned to take disquieting action, or failing to obtain full information regarding the situation, deserted the barracks. But in no time did they come to feel the great and fathomless mind of His Imperial Majesty and I think now all of them have decided to follow the path as directed by His Imperial Majesty."

In the China area, the War Minister said, fighting has been halted in general, but due to the unilateral fighting action of the Soviet Mongolian forces in the Chahar and Jehol area and also due to the struggle for footholds between the Yenan Army and the bandits in Central and North China, our forces have been compelled to fight in self-defense locally. On this account truce has been somewhat delayed in some localities.

In the Manchurian area a truce agreement materialized between the Supreme Commander of the Soviet Far Eastern Army and the Commander of the Kwantung Army on August 19 and the disarming of our forces has almost been completed. Talks proceeded in a friendly manner between the commanders of the two sides but the manner of the treatment of our forces at the hands of the Soviet forces following the disarming will hereafter claim considerable attention, the War Minister revealed. Due to the revolt of some of the Manchoukuoan forces and the rampancy of banditry, peace and order do not seem to be fully satisfactory, it was added.

In the Saghalien area, even after the truce was signed, fighting and disturbances prevailing in a section due to lack of understanding but on account of our sincere negotiations the situation gradually returned to truce conditions. At present the delivery of the arms is being made in peace, it was said.

In the Korean area, the state of peace and order appears to be returning to normal on the surface, but due to political plots by some disquieting elements and due to the economic stringency, the trend of the popular mind requires attention, the War Minister said.

Control Council Created

The members of the Allied Control Council on Thursday signed the proclamation to the people of Germany, formally announcing the establishment of the Control Council and its assumption of supreme authority in Germany, according to a Reuters report from Berlin.

League of Nations Plans to Transfer Work to New Organ

The League of Nations Assembly may meet within six months to discuss the transfer of its activities to the United Nations Security Organization, Sean Lester, Secretary General of the League, announced from Oslo on Wednesday, according to a report from Oslo. The League has a number of assets which would benefit the new world organization, particularly finance and economic statistics, international transport and labor conditions agreements and narcotic drug control which are of interest for financial and economic reconstruction of the world, Lester said. Lester and Sir Cecil Kisch also of Britain, vice-chairman of the Supervisory Commission of the League, came to Oslo to confer with Dr. Carl J. Hambro, chairman of the League of Nations Assembly. Hambro who is also President of the Norwegian Parliament was elected chairman of the League Assembly in 1939 and as the meeting never was closed but only adjourned he still holds the position, the report said.

KEY. MINISTERS DISCUSS ELECTION LAW REVISION

Political Situation Activated as General Poll Looms—Hatoyama Plans New Party

In view of the fact that Prime Minister His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni had expressed at the recent press interview his intention of requesting the Throne to dissolve the present Diet and to hold a general election before long, Commerce and Industry Minister Chikuhei Nakajima, Welfare Minister Kenzo Matsumura, Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki, and Justice Minister Chuzo Iwata met at 1 p.m. on August 30 at the Prime Minister's official residence to discuss the revision of the Election Law and other matters necessary before holding general election.

For revision of the Election Law, it is necessary to take a population census and readjust the number of representatives to be elected from each electoral district. The bill for revision of the present Election Law is expected to be submitted to a Diet session to be convoked after the coming 88th extraordinary session.

At present, the House of Representatives consists of 377 members of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, 21 of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and 26 independents, while 42 seats are vacant.

With a general election expected to be shortly held, the political situation has suddenly become activated, and Ichiro Hatoyama has decided to form a new party, after fully considering the present condition of the Empire. But formal organization of his party will take place after the close of the coming 88the Diet session.

UNDER AUSSIE COMMAND

Pacific Area South of P.I. to Be Controlled, Chifley Says

Australian Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley told the House of Representatives on Wednesday that as soon as the instrument of surrender was signed by Japan, the Pacific area south of the Philippines would pass to the Australian command, according to a Canberra report reaching Lisbon.

He said that Australia has agreed to accept the initial responsibility for Borneo where Australian forces are now located and for certain Japanese-occupied territories to the east including Timor and Ambon where the Australians operated in the early stages of the war. Chifley said that "it has been made clear to the British Government that the contribution to occupation of Japan is being made by Australia as a separate belligerent. In this respect, therefore, the Australian force must have the same status as the occupation forces supplied by the United States, Britain, China and the Soviet Union."

Madam Chiang Sees Truman

Madam Chiang Kai-shek called on President Truman on August 29 and had a talk lasting 15 minutes. She has restored her health and is expected to return to China in the near future, a Domei dispatch from Washington dated August 29 reported.

SULLIVAN STRESSES NEED OF STRONG TASK FORCE

Best Solution to Peace Problem, Avers U.S. Assistant Secretary of Navy

John L. Sullivan, assistant U.S. Secretary of Navy for Air, said on Tuesday night in a radio address that the United States should maintain a powerful naval task force in the Pacific to preserve peace, according to a Washington dispatch.

Sullivan said that the interests of peace require a "most powerful and mobile force in the naval history of the world" and that this "appears to be the best and the least expensive solution to this problem."

Sullivan stressed the conviction that the postwar navy must be more than 50 per cent aviation and said "air power has become synonymous with sea power. Planes cannot operate in remote parts of the world without ships to carry them there and ships dare not travel wartime seas without air protection."

He continued in part:

"The aircraft industry which supplies us with our weapons must be supported with sufficient orders to keep it in business developing newer and better planes.

"We must continue to train some of our young men. We must keep enough of our first-line ships in commission to meet any enemy threat and maintain more as inactive reserve against the day we hope will never come."

Vice-Admiral John H. Newton has been named the new Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet with headquarters in Pearl Harbor, according to a Domei report from San Francisco quoting a Pearl Harbor dispatch.

Newton former Inspector General, succeeds Vice-Admiral J. H. Hoover who becomes the Commander of the Fleet Air Command on the west coast of the United States.

FOREIGN POLICY REFORM URGED BY LONDON TIMES

Present Machinery Made Up of Small Nucleus of Officials Called Inadequate

A radical reform of the machinery for the conduct of Britain's foreign policy is urged by the London Times on Thursday, according to a report from London.

In an editorial strongly criticizing the present and past machinery for the conduct of foreign affairs, the Times said that down to 1939 the decisive part of this machinery consisted of "small nucleus of departmental officials flanked and advised by an ever-increasing number of experts." The inadequacies of this system were many, it declared.

The editorial explained that the "experts tended to press their departmental policies in a way which sometimes clashed with or prejudiced the broader interests of the foreign policy as a whole. Members of the foreign service were often too little versed in the complexities of the "technical" issue to pull their full weight, the Times charged.

The Times asserted that on more than one occasion different and incompatible foreign policies were pursued by the different departments.

The Times concluded that the notion of a small compact foreign service advised by "technical" experts but reserving to itself the prerogative of advising the government on major issues never really worked and it is now altogether obsolete.

Canada Disbanding Army

Canadian Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King said on Thursday that Canada will disband her army and air forces in the Pacific, a total of 53,000 men, as soon as Japan signs the Allied surrender terms, according to a Domei report quoting an Ottawa cable. The Prime Minister stated that there will be no Canadian in the Allied occupation armies in Japan. He added that the Canadian navy may continue operations in the Pacific waters, the report said.

Bulgaria Offers Facilities

Bulgarian Prime Minister Kimon Georgev in his first interview with Allied journalists said on Wednesday that he would give them full facilities to study the political situation in Bulgaria, BBC reported according to New York dispatch. The broadcast quoted the Prime Minister as saying that he was willing to reorganize his Cabinet to insure free election as quickly as possible.

Sacred Objects of Worship Reinstalled In 3 Sanctuaries of Palace on August 30

The ceremony for reinstalling the sacred objects of worship in the Three Sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace was solemnized on the morning of August 30. These sacred objects were moved into a solid temporary building on November 1, 1944, by the Imperial Household Department, anticipating the air raids on Tokyo.

The ceremony was conducted under the direction of Prince Kinteru Sanjo, Chief Court Ritualist who read a ritualistic message in front of these Sanctuaries. Chamberlain Yoshihiro Tokugawa worshipped at these Sanctuaries for His Majesty the Emperor. Amid the solemn rituals the sacred objects of worship were reinstalled into the Kashikodokoro, the holiest of the holy, the Koreiden and the Shinden.

The ceremony in front of these Sanctuaries again was conducted at 2 p.m. the same day, His Imperial Majesty officiating in person. Attired in traditional Shinto ceremonial robes, His Imperial Majesty made His appearance attended by chamberlains and ritualists. Then, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the adytums of these Sanctuaries and respectfully worshipped in front of the sacred objects. The ceremony ended with the rites by the proxy of Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager.

PEARL HARBOR DISASTER CAUSED BY U.S. POLICY

Truman Lays Blame Not on Any One Person But on The Entire Nation

President Truman, who on Wednesday released the massive 50,000-word report on Pearl Harbor, told a press conference on Thursday that he believed that the whole nation just as much as any one person was responsible for the Pearl Harbor disaster, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The President said. "The whole thing was the result of the policy which the country itself pursued. The country was not ready for preparedness," he said. Truman said that the preparedness program which the late President Roosevelt tried to establish was "stifled" and that he was "vilified" for his statements calling for national preparedness.

Truman said he agreed with Secretary of War Henry Stimson's statement that the criticism of Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, in the army reports on the Pearl Harbir disaster was uncalled for. Asked if he would order the army and navy to institute court martial proceedings as a result of the reports, the President said he would not. He added that the accused officers did not need a military trial to make public their story and said he would put no muzzle on them.

The President explained that all the documents related to Pearl Harbor could not be released in complete form now because it was necessary to protect certain vital sources of information.

REGIONAL CHIEFS MEETING

To Discuss Postwar Problems at First Conference on Sept. 7

The first conference of the Governors-General of Regional Administration since the formation of the new Cabinet will be convoked on September 7 at the official residence of the Prime Minister.

Though the existence of the Governments-General of Regional Administration became a subject of discussion following the termination of the war it has been decided to continue its existence. A meeting of the Governors-General will be regularly held every month if the situation permits.

At the coming first meeting of the Governors-General, various important postwar problems as well as those relating to the entry of the Allied forces into the mainland of Japan will be discussed.

A conference of the chief secretaries of the Governments-General of Regional Administration will be held at the Home Ministry on September 8.

U.S. Traders Coming

An UP dispatch from Washington reports that American trade quarters are planning to reopen trade with Japan at the earliest opportunity. The Department of Commerce has declared that the first group of American commercial representatives will reach Tokyo within two months. The United States Government plans to send representatives of bankers and industrialists to Japan with the object of investigating the economic situation in Japan, a Domei dispatch from Zurich dated August 29 reported.

Bay City Liaison Office

With the establishment of the MacArthur Headquarters in Yokohama the Central Liaison Office of the Foreign Office opened an office in Yokohama on Thursday. The new office is headed by Ken Tsurumi, Embassy Counselor.

NATIONAL UNITY FOR CHINA URGED BY MAO TSE-TUNG

Communist Leader in Chungking Seeks Settlement of All Military, Political Issues

Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, who arrived in Chungking by air, in company with U.S. Ambassador to China Major General Patrick Hurley, urged the importance of national unity in an interview given to newspapermen, according to a Chungking report relayed by Domei from Peking.

"My visit to Chungking is to discuss important internal problems at the request of General Chiang Kai-shek," he said. "The present urgent questions are the guarantee of peace, actual enforcement of democracy and establishment of national unity. We must settle all military and political questions now confronting us on the basis of peace and unity, and strive for the establishment of a more glorious China."

Recently, all Yenan newspaper have been strongly urging the unity of the nation. The Hsin Hua News Agency of Yenan reported on August 29 as follows:

"The Chinese Communist Party submitted to Chungking an urgent measure consisting of six items as the basis for the recovery of China, with the arrival of Mao Tse-tung at Chungking. The proposal mainly consists on the establishment of a coalition government internally, and the close cooperation with Allied troops externally."

No Secret Clause

The Chinese-Soviet Alliance Treaty contains no secret clause, declared Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh, in a press interview given on August 29, according to a Chungking dispatch relayed from Lisbon to Domei.

"There is no secret clause whatever in the Chinese-Soviet Friendship and Alliance Treaty," he said. "The questions of using Soviet technicians, the joint control of Manchurian industry and other projects were not discussed at the Moscow Conference.

"During the long discussion of delicate and important questions, both countries understood each other's sentiment with sympathy, The provisions of the treaty are important, but more important is the spirit that enabled the signing of the treaty."

DE GAULLE VISITS CANADA

Says France Seeks Good Relations With All Countries

In Canada for a one-day visit, French President General Charles de Gaulle said on Wednesday that France "seeks good relations with all the Powers and that the French policy is inspired only by French interests," according to a dispatch from Ottawa.

When asked at the press conference about the atomic bomb, President de Gaulle declared that "if the atomic bomb is admitted as a normal implement of war and is not taken over by an international organization, it can become a most frightful weapon and change the face of humanity." the report added.

Chinese Absorbs Taiwan

The National Government of China on August 29 incorporated Taiwan into Chinese territory and made it Taiwan Province. At the same time General Chen Yi, former Chairman of Fukien Province, was appointed Administrative Chief of Taiwan, says a Shanghai dispatch to Domei dated August 30. General Chen is known as one of the Chinese generals well acquainted with Japanese officers. He once studied in Japan and married a Japanese,

ALLIED SEA FORCES LAND UNITS IN YOKOSUKA ZONE

13,000 Marines at Agatsumayama—Nimitz, Halsey Inspect Facilities at Navy Port

Allied naval landing units began operations from 9:30 a.m. Thursday in the Yokosuka naval area. Under the command of Rear-Admiral Oscar S. Barber, Commander-in-Chief of the 31st Task Force, U.S. Marines numbering 13,000 were landed at Agatsumayama while approximately 4,000 men of the Air Unit under the command of Rear-Admiral Robert Carney, Chief-of-Staff of the U.S. 3rd Fleet, arrived at Oppama Airfield.

The greater part of the troops were landed by Thursday evening and the disposal of the remaining units will be completed by Friday.

The Headquarters of the U.S. Naval Forces will be established at the former Yokosuka Naval Station office buildings while the occupation forces will be quartered at the Naval Barracks, the Gunnery School, the Navigation School, the Engineering School, the Yokosuka Naval Unit Barracks and other places.

Nimitz, Halsey Land

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. 3rd Fleet, landed at Yokosuka on Thursday afternoon. After making a tour of inspection of the various facilities in the naval area, Admirals Nimitz and Halsey returned to the battleships Missouri and Iowa, respectively, shortly after 3 p.m.

Totsuka Receives Barber

Rear-Admiral Oscar S. Barber, Commander of the U.S. 31st Task Force, aboard the flagship, San Diego, arrived at Yokosuka and landed there at 10 a.m. Thursday.

He was received by Vice-Admiral Michitaro Totsuka, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Station, from whom he received the notes concerning the facilities in the Yokosuka naval zone. Led by Vice-Admiral Totsuka the party proceeded to the Naval Station.

Allied Fleet at Yokosuka

An Allied fleet of approximately 3,800 warcraft reached Yokosuka Thursday morning. Of this, 15 are battleships including the Missouri with Admiral Chester Nimitz on board, Admiral William Frederick Halsey's flagship, Iowa, and the British battleships King George V and Duke of York while the 11 aircraft carriers include the Essex and Bennington.

Up to 3 p.m Thursday, an armed force of 7,500 had landed in the Yokosuka area of which number 5,300 were U.S. marines and 450 men British naval officers and men.

BRITISH ENTER HONGKONG

Naval Force Commanded by Rear Admiral Harcourt

The British naval force has entered the port of Hongkong, it was announced on Thursday, August 30, at the British Pacific Fleet Headquarters, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Sydney cable. The British naval force is commanded by Rear Admiral C. H. J. Harcourt aboard the vessel Swiftsure.

The communique said that the force includes the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Indomitable, the new 35,000-ton battleship Anson, Venerable, cruiser Euryalus, Canadian armed merchantship Prince Robert, six destroyers, eight submarines, seven Australian minesweepers and the hospital ship Oxfordshire.

"The ships carry special medical supplies for prisoners of war and interned civilians and additional naval personnel to take over the port and restore it to full working order," the communique said.

Soviets to Enter Hokkaido

Information emanating from American official quarters state that the Soviet army will participate in the advance of the Allied Forces into the mainland of Japan and carrry out the occupation of Hokkaido. The occupation by the Soviet army of Hokkaido is regarded as a price for the participation of the American and British forces in the occupation of Korea contrary to the original plan of the Soviets, a special dispatch to the Yomiuri Hochi from Zurich dated August 30 reported.

Resumes Ties With Finland

The U.S. State Department announced on Thursday night that resumption of diplomatic relations with Finland will be effective from midnight, Thursday, according to a Reuters report from Washington.

Nimitz Reveals Plans For American Landing On Chinese Continent

A report from the battleship South Dakota in Tokyo Bay states that, Admiral Chester Nimitz made the following statement on August 29, a Domei dispatch from San Francisco dated August 29 reported: "The 7th fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid will operate in the waters between Korea and Hainan Island while the American forces land on China. The U.S. Navy plans to establish shortly several temporary bases on the coast of China. The consent of China is necessary for the realization of the plan. With regard to the movement of the American Forces in China, consultation will be made with Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer who represents General Chiang Kai-shek."

CONTROL BODY FOR JAPAN BEING MOOTED BY ALLIES

Fundamentally Different From Germany—Balkan System May Be Taken as Model

Discussions on whether or no Control Council for Japan, similar to the Control Council for Germany should shortly be set up in Tokyo are believed in well-informed quarters in London to be in progress between British, United States, Soviet Russia and China, according to a Reuters report from London quoted by Domei from Lisbon on August 30.

The report said that although General Douglas MacArthur has now arrived in Tokyo, little has been made public about the occupation regime which the Allies intend to introduce in Japan. It is still not clear whether they will occupy the whole of Japan or only key points in the islands, he said.

There is a fundamental difference between the occupation regime in Japan and in Germany, the report said. In Germany, the Allied Control Council coordinates the decisions of the four Allied commanders each of whom is supreme within his own zone. In Japan, MacArthur has been appointed the Supreme Allied Commander and in consequence carries greater responsibility and authority than any of the four Allied commanders in Germany.

According to the report, the situation is somewhat similar to that prevailing in Bulgaria and Rumania where the Soviet influence on the Allied Control Commission is recognized as predominant. If the Allied Commission is eventually set up in Japan, it is possible that the Control Commissions functioning in the Balkans rather than the Control Council in Germany may be taken as a model, the report predicted.

TSURUMI GETS SWISS POST

Iguchi Named Full-Time Foreign Office Research Secretary

Ken Tsurumi under date of August 30 was appointed embassy counselor to be stationed in Switzerland, it was announced by the Foreign Office.

Sadao Iguchi, Secretary of the Board of Information and concurrently Research Secretary of the Foreign Office, was relieved of his former post under the same date and was appointed full-time Research Secretary of the Foreign Office.

It was announced at the same time that Katsuzo Okumura, Secretary of the Board of Information, was appointed Secretary of the Foreign Office and Akira Matsui, Secretary of the Board of Information and concurrently Secretary of the Foreign Office, was relieved of his former position to become full-time Secretary of the Foreign Office. He was ordered to serve in the Research Bureau of the same Office.

Akira Yamaji, Minister Plenipotentiary, was relieved of his post in Bulgaria. Takio Kida, Secretary of the Foreign Office, was appointed private secretary to the Foreign Minister concurrently.

Wainwright in Manila

Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright and a group of other high Allied officers recently released from Japanese prison camps arrive in Manila on Thursday by air from Chungking, according to a Domei report from Lisbon. Wainwright is en route to Japan where he will witness the formal surrender of the Japanese,

GEN. MACARTHUR LANDS AT ATSUGI WITH AIDES

Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces Stresses Japan's Sincerity in First Statement

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, arrived at Atsugi Airfield by air from the Okinawas at 2:05 p.m. Thursday. Greeted by Lieutenant-General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander of the U.S. 8th Army, and Major-General Joseph Wing, Commander of the 11th Air Force, General MacArthur immediately boarded an automobile and headed straight for Yokohama via [illegible] and entered the New Grand Hotel.

As soon as the gigantic transport of the DC-54 type which carried General MacArthur arrived at Atsugi Airfield it was surrounded by American officers and correspondents who had been impatiently awaiting his arrival. General MacArthur appeared at the door of the plane. With a corn cob pipe in his mouth, General MacArthur who wore dark green gold-rimmed spectacles slowly came down the steps and stood on the lawn where he was immediately surrounded by the officers and men of the Allied Forces and correspondents. He talked to them calmly in a low voice.

Revealing his rank in the Army, five stars decked the collar of his uniform. Just then, the American military band burst forth with music which sounded as though it was in celebration of the victory. All the officers and men of the Allied Forces were beaming with joy. As General MacArthur began to walk, the American soldiers who were lined up in columns in front of the hangar rushed toward their Commander and surrounded him.

However, General MacArthur showed no emotion and without responding to the overwhelming excitement, boarded an automobile. Then the automobile which was escorted by trucks packed with armed troops headed for Yokohama. It was 2:20 p.m., exactly 15 minutes after his arrival, when General MacArthur left Atsugi Airfield.

Arrives at End of Road

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, immdeiately following his arrival at Atsugi Airfield at 2:05 p.m., Thursday, said to the correspondents of the Allied Nations and Japanese reporters," The road from Melbourne to Tokyo was a long and difficult one, but now I feel I have come to the end of the road. Surrender measures are in progress as scheduled with the termination of hostilities on all fronts. In the Kanto district alone 300,000 Japanese troops have been disarmed. As Japan seems to be acting in good faith, I expect to see the completion of Japan's surrender without unnecessary friction or bloodshed."

Reaches Yokohama

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, who landed at Atsugi Airfield on Thursday arrived at the Hotel New Grand at 4 p.m. the same day. Some 150 high ranking officers who accompanied General MacArthur, including General George S. Kenney, Commander of the Far Eastern Air Force, General Carl Spaatz, Commander of the Army Strategical Air Force, Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Commander of the U.S. 8th Army, Lieutenant-General Ennis C. Whitehead, Commander of the 5th Air Force and others also proceeded to the New Grand Hotel. Other officers and men were accommodated at the quarters previously prepared for them or in the tents put up in the park. Some 2,000 occupation troops also arrived in Yokohama on the same day.

The men of the occupation forces in Yokohama all strictly observed discipline and the Yokohama residents attended to their routine work as usual without any disturbance. Some remaining troops of the vanguard units were expected to arrive in Yokohama from Atsugi on Friday.

Stationing Areas Fixed

With the arrival of the vanguard unit of 50, the main force of the Allied Army of 1,200 started its advance into the country at about 11 a.m. Thursday. Their stationing area in Yokohama is as follows: section of the port town facing the sea east of Ooka River including the area covered by Bentan Bridge, Oe Bridge, Yanagi Bridge, Hagoromo Bridge, Toyooka Bridge, Horai Bridge, Minato Bridge, Hanazono Bridge and Yamashita Bridge. Strict vigilance will be maintained in this area for some time [illegible]

AMERICA ANXIOUS TO PUSH PEACETIME PRODUCTION

Whole World Watching U.S. Reconversion Program; Four Objectives Outlined

In a second installation of two articles on world importance of American prosperity and reconversion problems a report from New York, undated, stated that the people of the United States, despite all the hardships of the reconversion, are fervently working toward their goal of full peacetime production, according to a report reaching Lisbon on August 30.

It stated that the people of the world are closely watching the American transition program unfold for in the capacity of production lies the answer to most problems of all. "Only a peacetime production vastly expanded over anything this or any other country has seen," said Reconversion Director John Snyder, "will make possible the attainment of four major objectives which face us in months ahead. Urgent need to increase peacetime production is the keystone of all the Government's economic policy and planning."

The four objectives of that policy, the New York report explained, are: Jobs for all willing and able to work; steadily rising standard of living; economic stabilization to avoid disastrous inflation or deflation; and increased opportunities for farmers and business men.

Aiding Other Nations

Dealing with the urgent needs of the liberated areas, the Reconversion Director was quoted as explaining, "We must play our part in supplying minimum requirements to assist these countries to get back on their feet not only to preserve peace and order, but so that once more they can take their place as customers in a prosperous world economy."

The report added, but the objectives cannot be attained in one day. The United States is not lifting all production and rationing controls. It is not cutting all wartime restrictions in one sweep. Bit by bit the controls are coming off but only where relaxation will help production expand faster. Where the removal of controls would cause bottlenecks or economic chaos, the lid is being kept firmly clamped, the report said.

It added that during the 12 to 18 month transition period to greatly expanded peacetime production many items will continue to be rationed and the Government will continue to pursue strict price and rent controls. The consumers will be able to procure an ever increasing number of items, however. The availability of civilian clothing, for example, will rise as the armed services cut their requirements and the army already has terminated 75 per cent of its clothing contracts.

On the other hand, the report said, scarcities are expected to continue in most foods, housing, and heating materials and a score of other goods. It continued, to hold the line against inflation while most civilian goods remain scarce the Government is keeping a tight rein on both prices and wages. Adjustments will be granted however to raise the substandard pay scales, to relieve hardships from sharp decline from wartime wages and to stimulate increased production on essential goods.

In addition to the gradual relaxation of controls, stimulation for production expansion is offered by the Government to aid small business concerns and by the development of new industries—such as plastics—which will have wide peacetime markets both at home and abroad.

U.S. Farmers Worried

While the industry strives toward full output, the American agriculture already at its peace faces other problems, the report disclosed. For American farmers, who made the United States bread basket of the fighting Allies, fear a sharp decline of demand for their produce in peace and a resultant downward trend in prices. To allay these fears Mr. Snyder has told them: "United States farmers will need to keep up all-out production in months ahead. In fact total needs during the coming year will probably still exceed the supply of meats, fats and oils, sugar and some of the other important food commodities."

The American agriculture will have to meet not only domestic demands. "Victory in the Pacific," Mr. Snyder said, "does not lessen the hunger of liberated people in Europe and adds the needs of liberated areas in the Pacific." The foreign demand is indicated by the fact that Europe's harvest this year is expected to be 10 to 15 per cent below last year's and millions of Europeans still live on rations providing less than minimum requirements of 2,000 calories daily.

To help the European Governments' demand of their peoples, the United States has developed a six-point program for the reconversion period. The Lend-Lease aid to Allied Governments, of course, is likely [illegible] the end of the war as office use, electric articulation had [illegible] to make telegraphic wires and provided. But to keep American goods flowing abroad during the transition, the United States has offered its Allies the program: already clarified by Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator.

Thus, while the United States finds its way over the rough road of reconversion, it lends a helping hand to others in the same tortuous path. For by mutual aid all nations will reach the roads end. There lie peace and prosperity set by the United States Secretary of State James Byrnes as the "twin goals of America's most war effort."

Mussolini's Daughter Surrenders Herself On Italian Frontier

The Swiss radio on Thursday night said that Mrs. Edda Ciano, daughter of former Italian Premier Benito Mussolini and wife of former Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, was taken to the Italian frontier and she surrendered herself to the Allies on Thursday, according to a Domei report from Lisbon. She married Count Ciano who was shot in January, 1944 after the trial by a special court set up by Mussolini to deal with the members of the Fascist Grand Council. Mrs. Ciano fled to Switzerland in January, 1945 and it was stated in June that if she returned to Italy she would not be placed on trial as a Fascist criminal, the broadcast reported.

U.S. CARRIER SUPREMACY STRESSED BY MITSCHER

Postwar Naval Aviation Program Outlined on Occasion Of 32nd Anniversary

Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, declared on Wednesday that the carrier supremacy established in the war just ended will be devoted fully to insuring peace, according to a Washington dispatch by Domei.

Mitscher in marking the 32nd anniversary of naval aviation on August 30 outlined plans for naval aviation in postwar years. Firstly, aircraft carriers including the new carriers of the Midway class, 45,000-ton mobile "airfields" should be policing the oceans of the world at all times. (2) A total of 4,300 naval aviators and 2,600 air crewmen should be trained each year to keep naval aviation a dominant factor in world peace insurance. (3) It is estimated that at least 3,000 new planes should be added during the next year. (4) New weapons have been developed including jet-propelled aircraft designed to operate from carriers. At least two new fighters and two radically new dive and torpedo bombers are under development. Most of these are nearly ready for action. (5) A strong aircraft industry should be maintained capable by reason of ample orders and intensive research program of turning out on short notice large numbers of most advanced military and commercial types.

Speaking on the role of the carrier supremacy in the Pacific war, Mitscher said in part: "Carrier supremacy was established by the ability of fast carriers to stay in one area and to get and whip any opposition that the enemy air power could marshal against us. The result was that the carrier supremacy made impotent Japanese airpower and destroyed his fleet. Our carrier supremacy in the face of land-based airpower carried our offensive across the Pacific from the Gilberts to the Philippines. It made possible the liberation of the Philippines ahead of schedule when our carrier air group eliminated the enemy's land-based air force in those islands.

Early in the war the carrier supremacy frustated the enemy's supreme invasion attempt at the battle of Midway. In mid-course the carrier supremacy, proven in successive battles of the Philippine Sea, made possible acquisition of bases from which the enemy could be pressed back against his homeland.

"Finally the carrier supremacy made possible the invasion of Okinawa and by breaking the enemy air power in the home islands made it possible for the B-29's to bring in their devastating loads at low altitude and for the B-29 which dropped the atomic bomb to pick its target with negligible opposition."

Mischer said that the constant readiness of the Okinawa campaign will be the watchword of naval aviation for the future. "From our own sea coasts to a point anywhere on the globe where there is water, air surface forces can go," the Admiral said. "They can carry any kind of explosives the genius of man can devise."

Mitcher concluded, "Aided by the navy's long-range seaplanes and land-based search planes, carrier supremacy now represents a mobile police force which will be the naval aviation's contribution to keeping peace it has helped win."

Army Air Program

The United States army air forces will be reduced to 600,000 men within a year, an AAF (Army Air Force) spokesman disclosed on Wednesday in announcing the revised demobilization plans, according to a Washington dispatch by Domei. The present army air forces strength is 2,300,000.

The spokesman said that the air forces intend to scale down to the "smallest possible force still adequate to do the job" adding that world conditions in the next few years may necessitate a succession of changes in the current plans.

SOVIET UNION CLARIFIES POLICY CONCERNING CHINA

Recognizes Chungking as Central Government Promises Non-Intervention

On the occasion of the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Alliance Pact the authorities of the Soviet Union agreed to recognize the Chungking Government as the central government in China and include in the same pact a provision clarifying its intention not to intervene in the domestic administration of China. This fact is being considered as a turning point in the China policy of the Soviet Union and is drawing general attention, says a dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Zurich.

However, the same dispatch adds, well-informed quarters on Far Eastern affairs in Sweden hold the opinion that the Soviet diplotic policy does not mean that the Soviet Union is to stop the support of the Yenan regime and that the position of the Chinese Communist party consequently is not less advantageous. The opinion of these quarters follows:

"It is still premature to look at the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Amity and Friendship Pact in the light that the cooperation between Moscow and Chungking has brought about an abandonment of the Yenan regime by the Soviet Union. It can be admitted that the United States and Britain, availing themselves of the parley at Potsdam, have stiffened their attitude toward the Far East. Though the success of the United States in gaining a share in the matter of the Allied control over Korea is being regarded as a proof of the submission of the Soviet Union to the United States, it is not because of atomic bombs that the latter possesses. For the Soviet Union also has the intention to help China emerge out of its internal strife and have its political and economic measures pushed in the future with the cooperation of the United States.

"The Soviet Union has given recognition to China's sovereignty over Manchuria which had been a long and popular desire of the Chinese people and has pledged prompt withdrawal of the Soviet forces from the same area.

"The Chinese Communist party has become so strong that the same party under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung is not in need of Soviet military assistance. As instances can be clearly seen in various powers in eastern Europe, it is generally believed that a Communist party in the conduct of its activities can gain the support of the Soviet Union and thus can strengthen its position among the peoples of the nations.

"The fact that Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist leader, has accepted the request of General Chiang Kai-shek for their third meeting is quite likely to serve as the first step toward the speedy progress of the domestic politics of China. It is possible that the Chinese Communist party, an agent of the Soviet Union, will extend its influence in Manchuria and North China after the withdrawal of the Soviet forces."

PLAN AIR LINES TO TOKYO

2 American Companies Seek Permits From Authorities

The Investigation Commission of the American Civilian Air Bureau, which has been studying a plan for opening Pacific air routes proposed on August 28 to the authorities that they grant permits for the opening of air routes to Tokyo to the Pan-Pacific Air Company and the Northwestern Air Company. If the proposal is approved, Tokyo will become a midway air port of these two air companies, a Domei dispatch from Washington dated August 29 reported.

The new air routes which are expected to be opened follow:

The Northwestern Air Company.

New York, Chicago, Edmonton, Anchorage, Horomushiro, Tokyo, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

The Par-Pacific Air Company.

1). Midway, Tokyo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Bangkok and Calcutta.

2). Manila, Singapore and Batavia.

3). New Caledonia and Sydney.

The Par-Pacific Air Company has already obtained a permit for opening a route as far as Calcutta by way of the Atlantic.

MATSUMAE FOR HIGH POST

Engineering Bureau Ex-Director Heads Communications Board

Shigeyoshi Matsumae, former Director of the Engineering Bureau, Communications Board, has been appointed President of the Communition Board, in succession to Tokijiro Shiobara, who tendered his resignation it was announced by the Board of Information at 4:30 p.m. August 30.

The ceremony of the Imperial appointment of the new President of the Communications Board was held at the Imperial Palace at 4:20 p.m. August 30.

The new President hails from Kumamoto and is 45 years old. Upon graduating from Tohoku University, he entered the Communications Ministry in 1925, and after occupying various important positions, became the Director of the Engineering Bureau of the same Ministry in 1941. In spring of 1944, he was called to the colors, but was released from military service this spring. He is a recognized authority on electrical engineering.

NEIGHBORHOOD SYSTEM WILL PLAY LARGER ROLE

New Activities Include Maintenance of Public Health, Prevention of Crime

The institution of the neighborhood association will be retained, and will be made to play a larger role in the province which belongs properly to it, said Director Suzuki of the Administrative Section of the Home Ministry to a reporter of the Mainichi who went to him for his opinion on the future position of neighborhood associations under the new conditions which have grown out of the termination of the war.

Director Suzuki said in effect that the neighborhood association which played a highly important part during the war, attending to a multitude of duties, including the fighting of fires caused by incendiary bombs, fixing the amount of bonds each family included in it was to take up and seeing to it that this was duly carried out, pushing the national savings movement, and working out details of the distribution of supplies to the families composing it. The termination of the war deprived it of its most important function, that of assisting in the air defense of the country. Henceforth, said Director Suzuki, it will be turned from a fighting institution to a peacetime one.

Questioned by the Mainichi reporter concerning the future of the neighborhood association, Director Suzuki said:

"Now that the war is over, the function of the neighborhood association to assist in the air defense of the country has ceased to exist. But it shall continue to play an important role in other fields of activities. The system of distributing goods of common necessity to the people will be continued. It will become more important to increase national savings to prevent the start of inflation. Such are some of the fields of activity in which it will be called upon to work energetically. Other fields include the maintenance of public health, the prevention of crime, and the reconstruction of areas ravaged by war.

"The neighborhood association, like the block and village associations, is an institution serving as an agent for the enforcement of national policy. Its function is to accept any course of policy determined by the Government and help to make it a success."

In reply to another question about the willingness of the authorities to continue the system under which neighborhood associations have helped to make the areas where they work safe from mischief makers, Director Suzuki said:

"I note that some people are favoring the idea of the organization of a guard corps by the neighborhood association as a precautionary measure against possible acts of violence by members of the foreign force stationed in the country. I would like to say to these people that there is no need for them to worry about the behavior of the foreign force. The police and other authorities can be relied upon to deal successfully with any problem arising out of the presence of foreign troops in the country.

"I hear of some village associations whose members are organized in corps whose aim is to prevent ravaging of fields. These corps have no power to punish the thieves. I see no need for such corps since the police authorities are responsible for the prevention of this type of crime."

Asked whether there is any intention on the part of the authorities to stimulate the activity of neighborhood associations in the field of the prevention of crime, Director Suzuki said:

"Some neighborhood associations especially in the larger cities have corps for the prevention of crime, which were so much engaged during the war with the work of defending the air that they gave little attention to the performance of their original function. The new conditions which have arisen in the country favor the idea of getting the neighborhood associations to organize members in units for the prevention of untoward incidents like forest fires in the areas where they work."

At the conclusion of the interview, Director Suzuki denied that the authorities have any intention of altering the organization of either neighborhood, block or village associations. He stressed that the function of these associations is to help forward national policies.

RUMANIAN PLOTTERS FAIL TO OVERTHROW REGIME

Interior Ministry Discovers 2 Terrorist Bodies Plan to Assassinate Leaders

An official announcement of the Rumanian Ministry of Interior said on Wednesday that the Rumanian police have discovered two terrorist organizations alleged to have planned the overthrow of the present government of Dr. Petru Groza, assassination of its members and the security of the state in general, according to a Reuter's report from Bucharest. The plotters were described as "hirelings" of the former Premier, General Nicolae Radescu who headed the government before Groza and members of Maniu's National Peasant Party which is not represented in the present government. The report also added that the plotters "were trying to create discord among the United Nations and were seeking foreign support."

Linked With King's Request

The plot to overthrow the Rumanian Government under Premier Dr. Petru Groza which was alleged in an official Bucharest announcement on Tuesday night appears to have close links with King Michael's request to the "Big Three" to assist him in establishing a democratic government in Rumania, which would be recognized by Britain and the United States, according to a Reuters report quoted by a Domei dispatch from Stockholm.

Since U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes made known the King's request, the report said, it has been assumed that the King was backed in this move by the "western group" in the Rumanian political arena which is stated to have leanings toward close cooperation with the United States and Britain.

This western group which is not represented in the present government is led by the aged leader of the Peasant Party Julius Maniu and leader of the National Liberals Bratianu. The Bucharest announcement claimed to have identified the plotters as supporters of Maniu and former Premier General Nicolae Radescu who sought refuge in the office of the British representative in Bucharest when his government resigned and Groza took over.

According to the Reuters report, the Bucharest announcement also said that the plotters "were trying to create discord among the United Nations and were seeking foreign support. Taken at its face value, this clearly suggests that the "western group" was responsible for King Michael's note.

Meanwhile, Russia has still not divulged her attitude to the request that the Rumanian Government should be reformed and nothing can be agreed before Moscow's attitude is known, Reuters said.

No clear estimate of the strength of the various parties in Rumania exists, but it is known that there has been considerable swing to the left since the country broke with the Axis in August of last year. Widespread land reforms of the Groza Government have given this swing increased impetus among the peasantry.

PRESS BACKS TRUMAN ON LEND-LEASE ISSUE

One Way Out for European Countries 'Is to Go to Work', U.S. Paper Says

The major topics of American newspaper editorials continue to be the Lend-Lease and the history-making occupation of Japan by the Americans in the name of the victorious Allies, according to a news roundup from San Francisco reaching Lisbon on Thursday.

According to reports, the widest expressed view on President Truman's curtailment of the Lend-Lease was that the sudden arrival of victory made the decision inevitable, but that the existing world conditions call for a transitional credit arrangement.

The New York Times on Wednesday reflected the opinions of many other newspapers of previous days when it said that the "Lend-Lease was never 'something for nothing.' It was guns and planes in exchange for brave men who would use them in the defense of our own freedom no less than that of their own. But aside from this it is clear on record that the British Government always recognized the temporary exclusively wartime character of the Lend-Lease."

The Toledo Blade considered that assistance to other nations "will better serve economic and humanitarian purposes when it is completely divorced from the Lend-Lease which was directed solely toward winning the war."

In a sharply divergent viewpoint, the Dallas Texas Morning News wrote, "There is one way out for Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and other countries of Europe and that is to go to work" and not depend on "indefinite continuation of subsidies from the United States."

The Houston Texas Post reiterated that the Lend-Lease was a war measure but through that America has her own burdens "which are grievous enough."

THE CLASSICAL BUNRAKU

A Description of One of Japan's Traditional Arts

By S. M.

From the high aesthetic viewpoint johruri, is more charming than kabuki. Kabuki plays are performed by human actors in accordance with old Japanese customs and manners; whereas johruri of the bunraku is performed by manipulating dolls. And each of these puppets, which is smaller in size than a human being and a metre and a third in height, is contrived as exquisitely as a living person. It not only can move freely its head, limbs, eyeballs, eyebrows and fingers, but also open its mouth and shuts its eyes.

A doll is usually worked by three puppet-men, the chief of whom maneuvers its body and the right arm, while the second handles the left arm. The third man, who is generally a young assistant, manipulates the legs. This method of handling a doll by three persons is called sannin tsukai. And it indicates how difficult it is to move bunraku dolls skilfully, as well as in an artistic manner. Nevertheless, bunraku art, which came into vogue 210 years ago, is still being nurtured actively. It takes a long time to become proficient in maneuvering dolls. For instance, at least a solid training of ten years is required to become well qualified in moving the legs of a puppet. And those puppet-men, who handle the torso and the right arm of it, train themselves for that purpose for thirty or forty years.

Must Serve Some Years

In order to become a trained puppet-man, a novice must serve some years' apprenticeship under a master. His first task is to take care of his master's wooden clogs which are used on the stage, as well as some of the stage properties. Next, he has to help in the opening or closing of the stage curtain or in the beating of hyoshigi (wooden clappers). The hyoshigi consists of two pieces of square hard wood, which is about three sun thick and a shaku long. The material is generally Japanese oak. This pair of clappers are alternately beaten on a large hard wooden board, which is placed beside the stage. When a scene has reached its climax, one of the dolls on the stage assumes a strong pose or posture, straining its eyes and raising its head, as if it were a statue. This posture is called miye in Japanese. On this occasion the clappers are beaten to impress the spectators and inform them that the scene has reached its climax. According to the technical terms used in the bunraku, this beating of clappers is called kaghe wo utsu (to beat behind the scenes). The novice has to do this kind of work during his first four or five years of apprenticeship. Thereafter he begins to handle the legs of a doll that plays a minor role, that is a doll which has no action or no act to perform.

In a bunraku show it is interesting to observe the skilfull handling of dolls, each of which is jointly werked by three men. Suppose there is a scene where there are only two characters. In that case, either of the dolls must have three puppet-men, and this would require the presence of six men on the stage. If the two dolls are added to them, there will be eight moving objects on the stage. In puppet shows, as in kabuki, there are sometimes tachi-mawari (fighting scenes), in which samurai and chohnin (townsfolk) are often seen fighting with swords. In kabuki the actors themselves perform fighting actions; but in doll play, in order to make one doll fight, three men must work and move briskly. The most skilled one among them, who works the doll's torso and the right arm, must always hold up the doll in a certain definite height. If, for example, the doll is standing out of doors, it is necessary to hold it in such a height that its legs are thought to be just in touch with the ground. For this purpose, the puppet-man wears clogs which are a shaku high. As for female dolls, with a few exceptions, they have no legs and yet leg-workers attend on them. But in this case, they manipulate the skirts of female dolls in such a cleaver manner as if they had legs.

Those who recite the speeches for the dolls are called tayu (reciters). Besides recitation, they sing the gestures and internal feelings of the dolls to the music of samisen (a three-stringed instrument). The libretto, or play-book, they recite is called daihon or maruhon. The tayu and samisen-hiki (samisen-player), who always form a couple, can perfectly assist the dolls in acting their parts by reciting the maruhon.

EDUCATION WILL UNDERGO BIG CHANGES IN PURPOSE

Scientific Studies for Boys, Domestic Training for Girls Will Be Stressed

With all schools opening from September 1, education will undergo vast changes. Education for the sake of education will not be the aim but the most will be made of the valuable lessons culled during the past year through student labor service. Education henceforth will be pursued with stress laid on two main points, namely, scientific education for boys and thorough domestic training in the ways of womanhood for girls.

As a very large number of schools have been burnt down and from the fact that there are many evacuated school children, middle and national schools, in line with the reconstruction program of the metropolis, will in future be reorganized. The return of school children who have evacuated en masse to city schools will, however, be postponed for the time being.

As regards middle schools, the metropolis following an independent policy, opened a meeting of school principals on August 20. Over half of the middle schools have already resumed classes but starting September 1 all schools will go back to their normal curriculum. Through raids half of the approximate 400 middle schools were razed but by borrowing national school buildings and conducting classes in two or three parts, middle school education will be given. Particularly by fully utilizing the spirit of voluntary service given during the past year, guidance will be given and stress laid on farming.

Education confined to the classroom alone will be abolished and from now on the school curriculum will encompass more practical studies. When mobilized students have all returned they will be set to cultivating 600 chobu of untilled land besides clearing away devastated areas where wheat will be planted for food increase. The students will also be engaged in road repairs. Since they are no longer mobilized for a set period of time, their study hours will not be curtailed in carrying out these projects. Emphasis will be made as far as the education of girls is concerned, on instilling into them the virtues of womanhood and their training will be channelled with this in mind.

National schools suffered a loss of 270 out of a total of 770 schools. Those that have remained intact will resume lessons at once but where the school buildings have been demolished and distance to and from school is too far, some suitable building will be adapted for primary school education. The "terakoya" education system will be [illegible] but because the total number of national school students in the metropolis aggregate 30,000, there will be schools which find it difficult to form separate classes for each grade so that in some cases a "terakoya" system of education where there will be three or four grades in one classroom, will be unavoidable.

About 400,000 national school children have evacuated and are staying with relatives while about 300,000 more have evacuated with their schools. For the reason that parents who have evacuated cannot return to the metropolis for some time yet and since it is the policy of the education authorities to continue education for the time being at the places of evacuation, national schools will come under the reconstruction plan of the metropolis and accordingly undergo readjustment and organization.

FUTURE RADIO PROGRAMS OUTLINED BY YOKOYAMA

Resuming Entertainment Value At Once; Broadcasting Hours Being Lengthened

Radio broadcasts perhaps lie closest to the national heart in giving recreation and enjoyment. Unlike other means of amusement such as theaters which require repairs and rebuilding before performances can be given, the radio should be able to resume its activity more quickly. In asking Shigeo Yokoyama, chief of the Internal Planning Department of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation what is being done about future broadcast programs, he says the following:

"Broadcasts of entertainment value should be resumed at once. At first glance it may seem easy to the layman but in reality it is difficult. In the first place, the greater majority of artistes have evacuated and under present conditions are unable to return to the metropolis. Such entertainment as was given during wartime are no longer suitable. Since most of the broadcasting material gathered in the 10 years since the outbreak of the China Affair have directly or indirectly some connection with the war theme, it is very difficult now to select anything that fits the people's present moods.

"To size up national feeling which has a tendency toward unrest through encounter with the first defeat in 3,000 years, and to give some program appropriate to this feeling is different from plain news broadcasts but is arduous and not only so but fears are entertained that contrary results might be borne.

"The radio programs since August 15, in unquestioning compliance with the Imperial Rescript have been made up mostly of broadcasts of old Japanese classical music, talks by notables and readings from well-known literature in order to compose the listeners' hearts. It is our intention to continue such programs for a while longer and we have already asked such famous writers as Kan Kikuchi, Jiro Osaragi and Ton Satomi for articles in contribution.

"Thinking back over the programs given during wartime, war feeling was carried a little far. Propaganda programs, too, failed with the object not attained and not doing anything toward the bolstering of fighting power. In future no programs will be forced on the people but the policy will be to give wholesome entertainment. With propaganda programs too, it will be "not must" but "wouldn't it be better this way" presentment.

"Also foreign music and songs that fit Japanese feeling will again become part of the radio programs. Sports broadcasts will to a certain degree be resumed as of old probably. The scope of radio programs will be widened and the hoors of broadcast lengthened so that radio entertainment is bound to become more interesting.

"To inform, to give voice, to give enjoyment, to give comfort—this is the important mission thrust upon the radio in bringing about a speedy recovery of the nation."

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STATE TO SUPPLY FUNDS FOR POSTWAR INDUSTRIES

Finance Ministry Clarifies Policy To Aid Various Projects Immediately

For the promotion of postwar economic construction, the Finance Ministry has clarified its policy to supply funds necessary for the production of foodstuffs, clothing, medicine, dwelling and other projects for the stabilization of the people's life.

The Finance Ministry has fixed a temporary standard for supplying enterprise funds on the basis of the Extraordinary Fund Adjustment Law with a view to advancing funds for the reconstruction or new establishment of the equipment in enterprises for the production of necessities of life prior to other enterprises.

The decision of the Finance Ministry was referred to the Extraordinary Fund Examination Commission and its outcome was reported to the Cabinet meeting on August 28. Having reported to the cabinet the Finance Ministry made public the contents of the plan.

The plan as announced by the Finance Ministry shows that for advancing funds for equipment and working funds only those enterprises which are essential for promoting the stabilization of the people's life have been chosen and these enterprises acquire a priority in receiving necessary funds until a coordinate industrial reorganization plan has been formulated.

Policy Is Clarified

The policy for operating the temporary standard of supplying enterprise funds is as follows:

1. Enterprises are restricted to those which are engaging in the production of commodities which are necessary for the maintenance of the people's livelihood. Manufacturers of luxurious articles are excluded from the plan.

2. As regards equipment, the restoration of damage sustained by air raids will be given priority. Due consideration will be given to local conditions. Although a surplus in the same category of equipment is observed in all parts of the country if a shortage of the equipment is seen locally funds for the equipment will be advanced.

3. Priority will be given to those which are in a position of starting operation without repair.

4. In regard to new equipment, the maintenance and repairing will be recognized in principle but those which drag on to a long period of time will not be recognized.

5. All speculative purchases of equipment will not be recognized.

Further Details Given

With regard to the treatment of the temporary standard of enterprise fund adjustment the self-control of monetary organs will be respected. Its policy is as follows:

1. Working fund:

In regard to the advance of working funds the task will be left to monetary organs through the exercise of self-restrain in spite of the existence of the special measures laws relating to the operation of funds of banks.

2. Equipment fund:

A conference which a money organ had with the Bank of Japan prior to advancing fund to enterprisers will be dispensed.

3. New establishment or expansion of equipment with the expense of enterprisers will be disposed of simply through the Bank of Japan. However, the new establishment of equipment is restricted to those which are on a small scale. The rest should go through due formalities and the Provincial Financial Councils or the Extraordinary Fund Examination Council as before.

Receiving Fund Priority

Those enterprises which will receive priority in the supply of funds are as follows:

Agriculture, sericulture, forestry, live stock-raising, fodder, forestry, public works, fishing, salt production, marine products, raw silk, miscellaneous fabric production, gold mines, coal mines, petroleum wells, gold refining, machinery for printing and book binding, railway and trolley cars, safety signal apparatus of railway, automobiles and repair of automobiles, leather, matches, pine root oil, tiles, roof tiles, wheat flour, refrigerators, matting, writing brushes, fountain pens, crayons and umbrellas.

Included also are gas, electricity, railway and freight cars, shipping (in home waters and coastal zone); sale of commodities, warehouses, publication of newspapers, magazines and books, hotels, educational enterprises, charity enterprises, social enterprises and medical treatment.

Those enterprises which will receive working funds only:

Spinning, textile, knitted goods, thread and cloth manufacture, copper mines, hardwares and materials for house building and metal fittings, nails, needles, pens, knives, metal fittings for dining tables, machinery for engineering works and house building, machinery for chemical industry, machinery for spinning, apparatus for office use, electric articles, machinery to make telegraphic wires and cable communications, electric globes, light vehicles, wooden vessels and sailing boats.

Also listed are articles for gas and electricity; articles necessary for medical treatment, fertilizer, reclaimed rubber, rubber goods, soap and toilet articles, pulp, paper, celluloid goods, pottery, glass goods, cement and cement articles.

BANK REVIEWS BUSINESS

Balance in Note Issue of Bank of Japan Shows Increase

The outstanding balance in the note issue of the Bank of Japan was ¥28,000,000,000 at the end of July, 1945, according to the monthly bulletin of the bank that has come out. This shows an increase of ¥2,275,000,000 over the balance at the end of the previous month. Loans totaled ¥23,548,000,000, an increase of ¥2,555,000,000 over the previous month.

Securities in the hands of the bank amounted in value to ¥6,339,000,000, showing a decrease of ¥1,020,000,000 from the previous month.

The rapid expansion in note issue shows two things, that is the growth of a tendency for the commercial banks to rely in a greater degree on the Bank of Japan in consequence of the increased activity on the money market and the heavy disbursements of money made in the form of war insurance money and payments out of various funds for the relief of sufferres from the war disaster.

Incidentally, the bank has ceased to publish its weekly bulletins. The monthly bulletin from which the above information was obtained is the first such bulletin to come out of the bank since it made an end of the practice of publishing the condition of its business from week to week.

GOVERNMENT CONFRONTED BY EMPLOYMENT ISSUE

Must Solve Vital Problem of How to Utilize 10,000,000 Munitions Workers

How to solve the problem of the demobilization of 10,000,000 industrial workers who valiantly worked in the production front during the war is one of the post-war issues confronting this country. In fact, the shifting of work of those industrial workers is the center of concern of the Government in laying out the various important administrative measures for coping with the future of this country.

With the termination of the War of Greater East Asia, munitions factories were compelled to halt with the result that the workers in those factories have lost their jobs and they may be thrown out of employment. While it is urged that the Government will take adequate measures to meet the situation the owners of these factories are being asked to deal with their workers with kindness in adherance to the spirit of comradeship.

In this connection, former Section Chief Yamamoto of the General Section of the General Mobilization Bureau of the now extinct Munitions Ministry, in an interview with the representatives of the press, expressed an opinion indicating the way for the industrial world of this country to follow. The gist of the opinion follows:

"It is impossible for the Government to compulsorily prevent medium and small munitions factories from being closed. It is, therefore, advisable that various facilities be installed in munitions factories in order to provide new jobs to the workers there, that is those factories had better to start peace industry. What I mean here by the peace industry is one manufacturing mechanical tools, clocks and watches and other kinds of machinery to be used in peace time as well as other kinds of light industry.

"The manufacture of precision tools requires little materials but the process for production is long, requiring a large number of workers. For this reason, I think, this industry may be one of the adequate industries capable of meeting the demobilization of workers from the munitions industry.

"In parallel with the start of such industry, the restoration of the fibre industry must be aimed. Japan is poor in industrial materials. This point must be stressed to the foreign countries and we should try to obtain materials from them by making them understand the intention of the Japanese people who are determined hereafter to contribute toward world culture.

Ogawa's Funeral Set

In recognition of his long and meritorious services to the State, the Dai Nippon Seijikai will hold a funeral service in honor of the late Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, former Commerce and Industry Minister and Railways Minister, at the Hongan-ji Temple, Tsukiji, at 2 p.m. on September 6. Tsuneo Kanemitsu has been appointed chairman of the funeral committee.

TO ENFORCE 2 MEASURES CONCERNING AGRICULTURE

Both Steps Vital for Increasing Farm Produce and Their Delivery to Government

The measures of importance from the point of view of increasing agricultural produce and securing a smooth working of the arrangement under which farmers are placing their produce at the disposal of the Government will be enforced shortly. The one measure will abolish the system under which things which are required by the farmers in carrying on agriculture have been supplied through the trade associations and will bring into being a system by which it will be the function of the agricultural associations to see that there is an adequate supply to the farmers of agricultural implements and other materials needed by them in the process of getting food from the soil. Instructions went forward from the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry to the Regional Governors-General and prefectural governors on August 23, requiring them to take the necessary measures for the enforcement of the decision.

The new regime will make an end of the conditions which have prevented the farmers from getting their supplies of goods required for the conduct of agriculture unless they have given farm produce in addition to the money paid for their supplies. The measures for the establishment of the new regime also involve the institution of a system of rewards to farmers who show special concern to increase their crops and place as much of them as possible at the disposal of the Government. The new system under which the distribution to the farmers of their supplies will be the concern of the agricultural association, will be enforced early in October.

The principal commodities which will be distributed to the farming population under the new system are: materials for agriculture including fodder, oil, nails, wire, earthenware pipes, cement, materials for packing, and cars; foodstuffs including fruits, fresh fish, frozen fish, salted fish, sea moss, eggs, salt, sugar, bean-paste, soy, sauce, materials for brewing, cooking oil, confectionery, tea, powdered milk, canned goods, and dried vegetables; clothing and footwear including clothes, rubber-soled socks, leather shoes, rubber shoes, sports shoes, wooden clogs, and slippers; daily necessities including matches, candles, toilet paper, paper for screens, stationery, school articles, raincoats, lacquer ware, earthern ware, hardware, washing soap, tooth powder, and tooth brushes.

As a result of the enforcement of this system all merchants will disappear from the agricultural areas, the agricultural associations taking over by purchase goods the merchants have on hand.

The lines along which the system of distributing goods in the agricultural areas will be adjusted are:

1. As a matter of principle, the distributing of supplies to farmers and others will be done by agricultural associations. It will be left to the purchase and other associations to see that the groups of persons employed in the factories or mines in the village receive their supplies.

2. The present distribution agents will be caused to take up other jobs and their business will be taken over by agricultural associations. The National Rehabilitation Bank will provide them with funds necessary for them to establish themselves in new lines of business. As many as possible of those who will be without employment as the result of the enforcement of the new system will be absolved in the agricultural associations.

3. Detailed plans for the working of the new distribution system will be made by the leaders of agricultural associations and local chiefs of police and administrative officials in consultation under the supervision of the heads of cities, towns, and villages. The amount of goods to be made available for distribution and other details will be published. The agricultural associations will ensure that there will be a fair distribution of supplies. As for school articles, they will be distributed by the school management.

4. Each agricultural area will have a distribution council, composed of leaders of agricultural and control associations. This will work under the supervision of the leaders of local administration.

Premier Welcomes People to Express Frankly Their Views on Public and Private Affairs

Being eager to hear directly the voice of the people, Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni announced through Taketora Ogata, State Minister and concurrently President of the Board of Information, on Thursday that he would welcome letters from the people expressing their frank views or complaints on all matters, public and private.

"I wish to receive letters from you all directly," the Prime Minister stated, "You may write what makes you happy, why you are sad, or complain of what you find unsatisfactory. You may write of public matters or private affairs. Only I wish you will frankly and openly give me facts. I shall not reply to each letter, but what can be immediately settled will be settled as early as possible, and what is worthy of study will be carefully investigated. I desire to hear direct from the people their opinions so that I can make it as a guiding point in the administration of the country."

In this connection an organ to handle such letters has been established by State Minister Ogata and he said that he will submit such letters to the personal attention of the Prime Minister.

Also, it was decided that in the future the Prime Minister will hold a regular press conference weekly at 3 p.m. every Wednesday.

ORIENTAL TEACHINGS

Buddhism and Confucianism Have Been Japanized

By S. K.

(Continued From Yesterday)

The unbroken Imperial Line and unique relations between the Emperor and the subjects are the two sides of one and the same thing; and in the consciousness of this fact lies the conception of our national polity, which is of remote origin. It must be admitted that the conception was already entertained by the ancient Japanese who traditionally handed down the sacred edict declaring that the Imperial Throne "is coeval with heaven and earth." This cognizance or consciousness of our national polity, arising as it did from remote historical tradition, was not necessarily developed with the aid of Confucianism, some of whose elements were either found destructive or irreconcilable. At the same time, it must be remembered that even those elements of Confucianism which suited our mentality never played the leading, but merely a supporting, role in propagating our national polity. In other words, the conception of our national polity was formed and nurtured upon the basis of the facts regarding the founding of our country and subsequent historical events, and that the precepts of loyalty and filial piety in Confucianism lent merely lateral support.

It was, however, not until the middle ages that the conception of national polity came to form a system of thought and the foundation of a principle or doctrine. Such an achievement may chiefly be attributed to the study of national history and to the vicissitudes of the times. On the practical side, it was not affected by Confucianism, though that may have been the case on the theoretical side. The views of Kitabatake-Cikafusa on our national polity, particularly in respect of its augustness, reflect the ideas of Confucianism. His Jinno Sho-toh-ki is regarded as the first book to advance the theory of national constitution or polity. Whether or not it was written with a positive intention of clarifying our national polity, at least there is no doubt that he intended to enlighten the people by defining the relations between the Emperor and the subjects. It is evident that in construction the work is based upon Confucius' Ch'un Ch'iu (Spring and Autumn), while in spirit it owes much to Chu Hsi's T'ung-chien Kang-mu. It may thus be seen that Confucianism played an important part in the formation of the theory of our national polity. Recounting the relations between the Throne and the Three Imperial Insignia and asserting Japan to be a country ruled over by the Emperor of unbroken lineage and marked by absence of revolution, Chikafusa emphasizes the serenity of our national structure in contrast to India and China and endeavors to make clear the unique relations between the Emperor and the subjects. His arguments are grounded on indigenous historical facts and are not necessarily indebted to Chu Hsi, and yet it cannot be denied that he owed his motive of writing the book and his conception of duty to the sovereign, which forms the essential spirit of the work, to the influence of this Chinese scholar of the Sung Dynasty.

If Taihei-ki, a history, which followed Chikafusa's work and bears a profound relation to the conception of our national polity and loyalty, was written by Priest Ghenye, as it is now generally supposed, it supplies an evidence of the Japanization of Buddhism and, at the same time, must naturally be regarded as influenced by Chu Hsi's ideas of duty to the sovereign, for Ghenye holds a prominent position as an authority on the philosophy of Chu Hsi. The first work on national constitution or polity to be written in the Yedo period was Fujiwara-Seika's Chiyomoto-gusa. In it Seika asserts that there is no difference between the virtues of the Chinese sage and those of the Imperial Founder of Japan. Following him, his disciple Hayashi-Razan also argues that the "Way of the Gods" is the same as the "Way of the King." Both of them for these opinions can not be said to have grasped rightly the conceptional uniqueness of our national polity. Although they treat of the "perfect virtue of the Emperor," they do not dwell on the corresponding virtue of the subjects—loyalty. However, they explain that the benevolent rule of the successive Emperors forms an essential part of our national structure. In this connection, we must not overlook the role which the Confucian conception of the "Kingly Way," that is, the "Rule of Justice," played in the shaping of the theory of our national constitution or polity.

The rise of the Mito school of learning not only promoted the development of the conception of relations between the sovereign and the subjects, but also contributed greatly to the growth of the ideas of national constitution. The spirit of the Mito school grew with the research in national history started by Tokugawa-Mitsukuni, and was helped forward by the philosophy of Chu Hsi. Therefore, the Mito school can be taken as the foremost instance of the development of Confucianism in Japan. The Mito spirit of national constitution was brought to full growth toward the closing days of the Tokugawa Shogunate by the post-Mito school under the patronage of Nariaki. The theory national constitution or polity developed by Mito scholars denotes the true Japanization of the Confucian doctrine. By taking advantage of the Chinese ideas of the "Middle Kingdom," they demonstrated that Japan is the true "Middle Empire" on grounds of facts about the founding of the Empire and events in our national history. They recognized the importance of the precepts on the "three ties of humanity" and the five cardinal virtues in the Confucian doctrine, and argued that "these are manifested in the benevolent administration of the successive Emperors and in the loyalty of the subjects to their sovereigns of unbroken lineage."

In the Yedo period, besides the Mito school of thought, there were many other scholars who contributed to the development of Japanese Confucianism. It is also the most notable manifestation of Japanized Confucianism that those who formed the propelling force of the loyalist movement in the closing days of the Tokugawa Shogunate were, for the most part, followers of the Mito school or men who were educated in Confucianism. Another proof of the far-reaching influence of Confucianism is that in the Meiji era, although Confucianism was not an official religion as in the former period, moral education was practically based on Confucian ethics and has since been carried on with favorable results. It is apparent that the Japanization of Confucianism and Buddhism, two highly important Oriental thoughts, aided Japan to assure her national enrichment and cultural advancement. In addition to Buddhism, Taoism was introduced into our country in early days. It gained some popularity in the Nara period, but failed to attain development which may be called characteristically Japanese.

ARTIFICIAL FIBER OUTPUT MUST BE INCREASED NOW

Industry Faced With Task of Meeting Big Demand of the People for Clothing

The fiber industry in our country following the termination of the war is confronted with the task of speedily meeting the demands of the people for more clothing. At the same time, this industry is expected to contribute toward the war reparations. Therefore, the fiber industry is now expected to occupy the eminent position it had in the pre-war industrial system of Japan. But, judging from the present conditions of materials and manufacturing equipment, the present state of affairs is vastly different from pre-war days when the cotton and silk industries formed the nucleus of the fiber industry. Accordingly, the production methods of the past will not suffice today. Indeed, it has become necessary to set up a new production standard.

The first requirement would be increased production of artificial fibers. The cutting off of supplies from China, the principal supply base for the cotton enterprise in our country, is proving a great obstacle to the revival of our cotton goods industry. The latent power of China for the production of raw cotton is extremely great. Should the importation of raw cotton be permitted, it is held that cotton goods would be made to play the role of settling the war reparations. Therefore, it would be hard to expect the supply of cotton goods for the general public.

Revival of the silk industry is being held quite likely, but it would also be utilized to meet the war reparations. Therefore, to cope with the situation, it is urgent to realize an increase in production of artificial fibres.

The second requirement is the effective utilization of as many kinds of fibers as possible. In this case it is essential to use hemp as a substitute for cotton, and to utilize short length silk fibers in place of woolen yarns. In carrying out the effective utilization of fibers, all the controls of the past should be lifted and a new setup evolved.

Spinning, which forms the core of the fiber industry, is now being carried out at present by 10 companies.

The existing production equipment for the rebuilding of the fiber industry, as a result of the enterprise adjustment measures enforced during the war as well as air raid damage, in all branches of artificial fiber production, spinning, weaving, and dyeing cannot be termed as being satisfactory. In short, the bolstering of production and the qualitative advance of manufactured goods as well as incessant technical efforts to improve efficiency are now considered essential.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, August 31

THOROUGH DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LAND

MAINICHI SHIMBUN—While it is still unknown exactly how many men, released from the fighting services and munitions industries, will be available for peacetime industries, there is little doubt that the majority of them will be absorbed by agricultural work.

Farming communities which were tormented during the war by the shortage of farm hands will hereafter suffer a surplus labor and rack their brains for proper countermeasures. Whether the surplus labor will be rationally distributed to contribute to the increase of foodstuffs or not will solely depend on national plans to be adopted. The first work to be undertaken in this connection is thorough development of the land. And it must be done quickly.

Heretofore, lukewarm development plans have been effected chiefly with a view to providing jobs to the air-raid sufferers who were rendered homeless. Partial revision of these plans would never do. A fundamental return-to-the farm plan must be devised at this time. The chief aim must be to extend the acreage of the farms and thereby lay the foundations for rearing the race. A self-supply and self-sufficiency structure cannot be considered to be easily done.

Whether the land to be developed shall be allowed to be owned by individuals or offered for collective farming will have to be determined on the basis of the location of the area, the quality and experience of the farmers concerned, etc. It is not necessary to determine this issue at this time. What is necessary at this time is reform of the administrative structure to deal with the issue. It is patent even from past experiences that a single government bureau or section would be incapable of dealing with this great enterprise. In order that such a great enterprise may be quickly and strongly undertaken, it would be necessary to collect the wisdom of many men and adopt a new structure of agricultural administration.

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Zweibettig ¥[illegible] an
[illegible]

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1. A large number of interpreters and guides is necessary for the convenience of the Allied Forces, which have arrived in Japan.

2. The interpreters and guides must be men of over 18 years old, speaking English, no matter whether they speak it well or not. No other qualifications are necessary. No examination is held.

3. A due amount of allowance is given, considering their positions, occupations and other points. Dormitory facilities are provided on the spot they serve, but they are free to go there from their own home.

4. They are adopted as extra-secretaries of the Foreign Office in principle.

5. The places where these interpreters and guides are wanted are Atsugi, Yokosuka and Yokohama.

6. Those who want to be these interpreters and guides are requested to come as quickly as possible to the First Section of the Research Bureau (Chosakyoku-Daiikka) of the Foreign Office, care the fourth floor of the Education Ministry.

The Foreign Office

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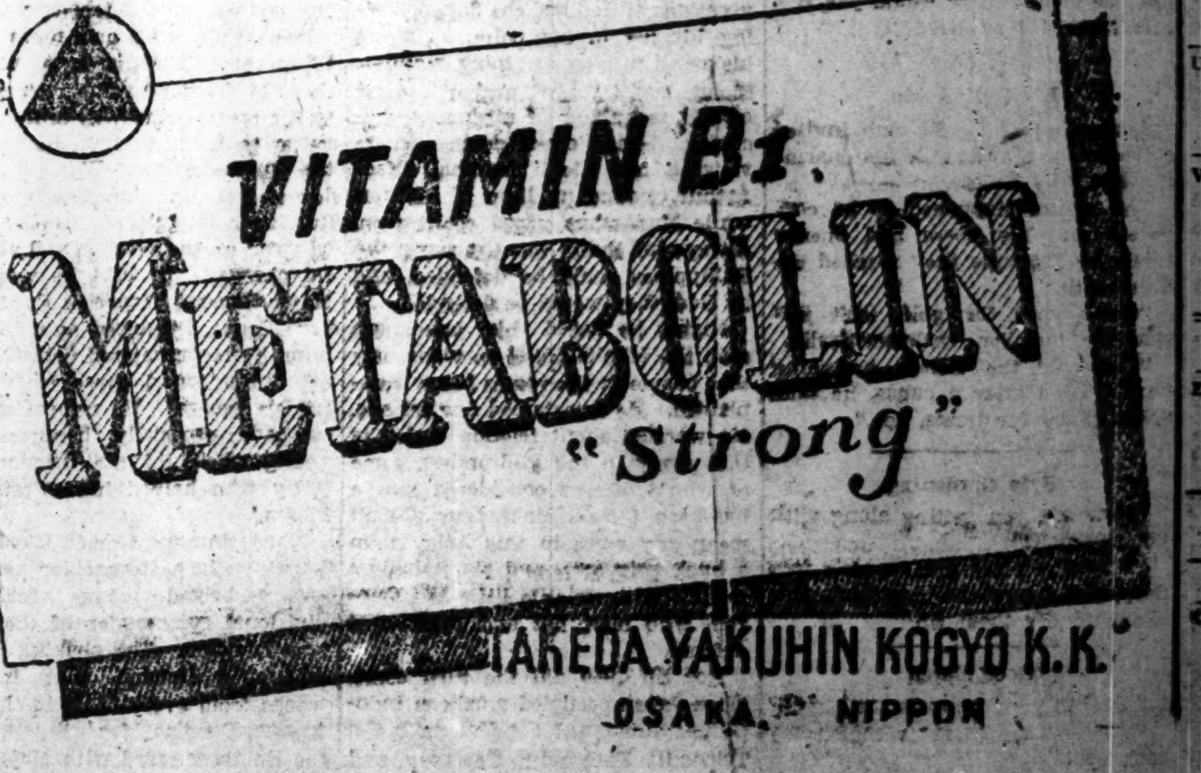

Classified Ads

Advertisements of [illegible] by [illegible] same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH speaking Japanese [illegible] this year's college graduate, seeks position. Any position accepted.
Apply Box 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY typist with many years' experience seeks position in Tokyo. Can speak English.
Apply Box 223, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

GENTLEMEN'S brand new shoes (10 mon) wanted in exchange for Japanese made radio in perfect condition.
Apply Box 210, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white [illegible] shoes (almost new, size 10½ mon), in exchange for foodstuffs.
Apply Box 209, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL house or 2-3 rooms with use of bath and kitchen, possibly fully or partly furnished in Omori or quiet part of Tokyo, by 2 neutral foreigners.
Apply Box 220, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S brown shoes (used, but perfectly repaired), 10½ mon, and also gentlemen's leather belt (brand new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 213, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S silk polo [illegible] shirts—3 white slightly worn, 2 black (brand new); ladies' black leather handbag; oil cooking stove; spare G.E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman moving picture projector; music notes (operatic aria collection, published in Germany); English books, (novels and detective stories), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' silk dresses (medium size), woolen jacket, fur and several pairs of shoes (size: 9½ mon—23). Also cloth for gentlemen's summer suit ([illegible] Polar), and white linen waistcoat (medium size), for immediate sale or in exchange with any foodstuff.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, [illegible] grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 218, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA electric refrigerator, medium size, in perfect condition. Only slightly used, for sale immediately. Buyer should arrange transportation from Tokyo suburb.
Apply Box 211, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 5 ft. 8 in.) with mattress, mosquito net, [illegible] Spring is in excellent condition. [illegible] case 3 ft. × 2 ft. 8 in. [illegible] 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand [illegible] mirror (3 ft. 3 in. × 1 ft. [illegible]).
Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps [illegible] for Eastman Moving Picture Projector.
Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in [illegible] condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable commodities. May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku.
Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY carriage and electric [illegible] wanted in Karuizawa. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 217, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG'S shorthand instruction books, elementary and advanced. Also electric iron, small or [illegible] desired, if possible with fittings.
Apply Box 208, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric motors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-6:00 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE gramophone, Victor or Columbia, either will be accepted but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 215, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition.
Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for men, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make summer suit.
Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING requisites—[illegible] lighters and etc. Also electric refrigerator and waffle iron. Particulars to Box 219, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VOLUMINOUS postage stamp album with or without postage stamps; collector's pouch for single stamps or collecting paper; stamp hinges. Apply M. [illegible], Tateshinakogen, Kitayamamura, [illegible]-gun, Naganoken.

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945

The Prime Minister's Startling Interview

Nothing illustrates better the revolutionary change which has come over the political atmosphere of Japan than the opinions expressed by H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni last Tuesday in his first press interview since his assumption of the post of Prime Minister. If these views had been expressed only three short weeks ago, they would have been condemned as the rankest heresy; in fact, these views could not have been expressed at all without danger of dire punishment. Today, however, they are being expressed openly and officially by the highest personage of the realm to the accompaniment of the acclamatory applause of an appreciative public.

The Prime Minister lists first of all a formidable bill of charges. The authorities themselves are, to a great extent, at fault for the defeat which Japan has suffered. They induced the internal rot which caused the nation to collapse. They recklessly issued too many laws and regulations, and they imposed an authoritarian control not fitted to the inherent character of the nation, with the result that the people became so rigidly bound that they could not do anything. The governmental and military officials themselves engaged in illegal black market dealings even more flagrantly than the general public, leading to a general breakdown of public morality. The people were muzzled and forced to hold their tongues under threat of severe punishment, so that they could not say what they thought but could only whisper abuses of the men in authority behind their backs. The political parties were made into docile tools of the Government, and freedom of the press was suppressed, so that the Government could do as it pleased without censure.

To facilitate the spread of a sweeping movement for national reform, the Prime Minister next expresses himself as to the steps which should be taken. There must be complete respect for freedom of speech and freedom of the press. There must be the institution of just and fair politics. There must be an encouragement of healthy and normal recreation. Specifically, the Prime Minister promises, to start with, to issue an order through the Home Minister to curb the activities of the political police. The surveillance of the gendarmes over political matters has already been abolished, he reports, and the duties of the gendarmes hereafter will be confined strictly to the limited functions of maintaining military discipline and order. The Prime Minister also promises to petition for the dissolution of the present Diet so that a general election may promptly be held which will truly manifest the will of the people. He indicates that in the interim he is contemplating specific measures to inject a fresh spirit into the present Cabinet so that it will immediately reflect more fully the will of the people.

Going beyond these immediate measures, the Prime Minister also expresses himself as to some general principles concerning the path which Japan should follow in the future. The Japanese race cannot live unto itself, he says; it can flourish only by existing and prospering in common with other peoples and contributing to world civilization. It follows, therefore, that the egotistic philosophy of racial exclusiveness which Japan imitated from Nazi Germany should be discarded. The future of Japan can be rendered bright only by cooperating with all other races so as to contribute to world civilization as a whole. Any thought of racial superiority or discrimination is harmful. Japan should secure her future through seeking the re-establishment of friendly relations with China, America, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

In short, says the Prime Minister, the people of Japan in the past have devoted everything to war, but this must be changed. Every bit of knowledge, every faculty, every ability of our race must be devoted to the cultural welfare of the human race for the progress of all humanity. Only then will we find the dawning light of a calm universe after the heavy storm.

Finally, in his reference to the Five Articles of the so-called Charter Oath promulgated by the Emperor Meiji in 1868, the Prime Minister infers that Japan in recent years has failed because it neglected to continue its observance of the liberal principles which guided the country during the glorious days of its early modern enlightenment. Japan must return to these sound principles and carry out the injunctions of the revered Emperor Meiji to decide all matters through deliberative assemblies in accordance with public opinion, to carry out all national enterprises without distinction between classes, to maintain perfect accord between civil officials and military officers so that the common people will be treated in such a way as to enable them to attain their aims without discontent, to discard the unworthy customs of the past and to take as a guide for all conduct the justice and impartiality manifested in the workings of nature, and to seek wisdom and knowledge in all quarters of the world to the end that the Empire shall be led to the zenith of prosperity.

The statements of the Prime Minister, profoundly significant as they are, are not, it must be admitted, so notable for their actual content. For, after all, these are views which have always been held by a substantial portion of the Japanese people. What is startlingly notable, however, is the fact that, after years of strict suppression, it has once more become possible to express these views openly. And it is not only that these views can be expressed, but that they are now being expressed in the most influential quarters and that these views are now well on the way to being put into practice as the guiding principles of the nation's actual policy.

It is a tragic commentary on Japanese public life that for so long the real views of the people have been throttled while subversive forces misled the unwary and drove the nation to disaster. It is a bitter shame that it required the shock of defeat to enable the true views of the people to emerge once more into the ascendance. But painful as is the price of defeat, it may be a price paid not wholly in vain if it should lead to an enduring correction of the nation's failings of the past and to a rebuilding of the nation's destiny on a sounder permanent basis. Now that the barriers have at last been broken down, there is surging up a formidable wave of reform which, coming as it does from the spontaneous will of an aroused people, gives every promise of bringing to pass eventually a better Japan which the world and the Japanese people themselves can regard with respect and admiration.

Which Preference

He examined the menu carefully and then tossed it irritably on the table. "Waiter," he called, "Is this all you have today?"

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, whose term of service expired at the end of the week.

"Why, there's nothing on the menu to eat....absolutely nothing," said the diner. "Bring me the manager."

The waiter smiled. "Very good, sir," he said. "How would you like him....grilled or fried?"

It's Golf Again

A member of a golf club invited a friend for a round on his charming but hilly course.

The visitor happened to be corpulent and his pores had opened freely by the time they reached the nineteenth.

"Great spot for golf, isn't it?" said the member, enthusiastically.

"Yes, said the visitor, breathing hard. Then after a pause, he said: "Nice place for goats, too."

Safe Gardening

"How are you getting along with your garden?"

"Fine! I've planted the seeds a foot deep, and I defy the neighbor's chickens to dig them up."

Good Match

"My, but your trousers are baggy!"

"Yes, I wear them to match my sack coat."

DESTINY'S CHILD

General MacArthur Staked Everything on the Defense Of the P.I.

Editor's Note: The following article was taken from the December 29, 1941 issue of Time.

White and shaken, the young lieutenant picked himself up and examined his peaked campaign hat on the ground. The shot had torn it clean off his head. Even the tough top sergeant was moved. Said he: "With the lieutenant's kind permission, may I remark that the rest of the lieutenant's life is now on velvet."

Lieutenant Douglas MacArthur was fresh out of West Point in 1903, on assignment in the Philippines, and the first hostile bullets of his life scared him badly. Last week, 38 years later, General Douglas MacArthur was back in the Philippines fighting the toughest battle of his life. But he was not scared. As the bombs whistled down near him, an orderly tried to show him to a dugout. "Give me a cigaret, Eddie," said MacArthur, and went on watching.

To Douglas MacArthur it seemed scarcely strange that his life should have come full circle. Last year, trying to explain to a reporter how he felt about the Philippines, he roared: "When George Dewey sailed into Manila Bay on May 1, 1898 it was Manifest Destiny working itself out. By God, it was Destiny that brought me here! It was Destiny."

For Douglas MacArthur the Philippines are more than a battle assignment. The Philippines are in his blood. His father, Lieut. General Arthur MacArthur, swash-buckling boy here of the Civil War, was military governor of the islands, 40 years ago; his mother died there; he himself has served three tours of duty there. Under Manila's tropic palms he wooed his second wife, 20 years his junior, and fathered his sturdy three-year-old son. The Philippines are the only home he has known since 1935, when he arrived to stake his professional reputation as a soldier on the thesis that the islands can be defended.

MacArthur's Philippines

When Douglas MacAthur took over the defense of the Philippines in 1935, he had all the honors a professional soldier could want. He had been the youngest Chief of Staff in U.S. history, had served longer in that post than any other man (before or since). Neither the salary ($18,000 a year) nor the title (Field Marshal) bestowed on him by mercurial little President Manuel Quezon (who had surrendered his sword to MacArthur's father 40 years before) meant as much to him as the fact that the Philippines were a vital outpost of the U.S. defense.

MacAthur was almost alone in this opinion six years ago. The Neutrality Act and the Tydings-McDuffie Act (freeing the Philippines in 1946) expressed U.S. desire to cut its ties with an unhappy world. Moreover, almost all professional soldiers believed that the Philippines were a sore thumb stuck out in the Pacific that could be chopped off in one Japanese try. They wanted to get out. The Philippines Department of the U.S. Army was instructed to get ready to leave when Philippine independence arrived.

On Dec. 31, 1937 MacArthur retired from the U.S. Army. To the Philippine Commonwealth he had promised that by 1946 he would make of the islands a Pacific Switzerland that would cost any invader 500,000 men, three years and more than $5,000,000,000 to conquer.

While Americans in the Philippines, annoyed by MacArthur's refusal to enter greatly into their social life, laughed at him and styled him Napoleon of Luzon, MacArthur sweated to forge a fighting force. Back to Washington went a stream of able reports, stressing the necessity for supplies for his Philippine Army. In his air-conditioned, penthouse apartment he gave fervid interviews to visiting newsmen, telling them how tough was his Philippine Army. He would stride back and forth across his room, purpling the air with oratory, punctuated by invocations of God and the flag, pounding his fist in his palm, swinging his arms in great sweeping gestures. Blond, burly John Gunther, master of the technique of sit-'em-in-the-chair-and-pace-'em-to-death interviewing, met Field Marshal MacArthur, wound up limp in his seat while MacArthur paced roaring on. Always his thesis was the same: the Philippines could be defended, and by God, they would be defended.

Nights he paced his apartment atop the Manila Hotel so vigorously that people in the rooms below complained. He entertained few friends. He worried about friction with the U.S. Army in the Philippines, some of whose officers considered him a has-been ("Hell, MacArthur doesn't mean any more in this Army than a buck private"), and about budget trouble with volatile little Mr. Quezon, who blew hot and cold about defense.

Not till 1940 did the turn come. Then Japan occupied northern Indo-China, threatened the U.S. with the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. The Philippines were defended then by some 3,000 U.S. soldiers, a handful of mobile 155-mm. howitzers, some old 75s, about 100 first-line planes and some old craft which, said the pilots banteringly, could make 100 miles an hour if they dove straight down. If war broke out, all MacArthur's Philippine Army was to be transferred to the American Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Department.

Last year the U.S. Army buckled to the task of re-equipping its Philippine Department, in the summer of 1941, it decided to re-call MacArthur to the U.S. flag. On July 26, 1941, MacArthur was named Lt.-Gen. in command of the U.S. Army forces in the Far East. (The Army shortened the title to U.S.A.F.F.E. but MacArthur prefers to call it the Army of the Far East, the A.F.E.) (Last week, President Roosevelt capped the return of MacArthur to action by making him; again, a full four-star General.)

MacArthur's Command

To his new command, MacArthur brought a dowry of Fillipine loyalty. Relations between Filipinos and the U.S. Army in the Philippines had hitherto been on the cordial. But MacArthur, who had created the Philippine Army, trusted it and could command it as he wished. "I know a fighting army when I see one," he had said, "and these men are a fighting army."

Competent Major-Gen. Crunert, whom MacArthur superseded as commander of U.S. Army forces, had laid the ground work for vigorous defense before he left. MacArthur set about bringing his more than 20 thousand Filipino regulars under U.S. command and prepared for the gradual incorporation of more than 125,000 Filipino reserves. Racing against time, MacArthur demanded, and began to receive, a sizeable trickle from the spigot of the U.S. production. Transports threaded the maze of the island waterways, bringing U.S. troops, trains, technicians, tanks. Out of the East, Flying Fortresses roared to secret concentrations within the islands.

Last week Gen. Douglas MacArthur labored through the day, far, far into the night at his Manila headquarters, moving troops about the map, gauging, speculating, ordering. "Well, slaves," he cheerily remarked once to his sweating staff, "I'm going home to eat." Now and then he appeared around town, letting the people be re-assured by his presence. Douglas MacArthus, with his innate sense of drama, knew that he was in dead center of the stage and enjoyed it.

MacArthur's Style

Wherever MacArthur goes he travels as if draped in the American flag itself and preceded by a guard of honor. But while civilian critics used to consider MacArthur a swash-buckling, colorful, impeccably dressed soldier with a penchant for the William Jennings Bryan type of oratory, most of his Army contemporaries thought him a strict disciplinarian, a magnificent leader of men in action, a first-class fighting-man.

Style runs in the MacArthur family. His father, General Arthur MacArthur, left Wisconsin to join the Union forces at the age of 17, emerged as "The Boy Colonel of the West," having led his troops personally on the charge at Missionary Ridge.

Arthur MacArthur died in style. Attending the 50th annual reunion of his Civil War regiment at Milwaukee, he rose to deliver what he said would be his last speech. It was a fiery oration, reverberating with echoes of dead drums and battle cries. As he finished the speech, he faltered, dropped dead. His old adjutant rose, tottered over to drape the body with the flag, then fell dead himself across the body of his commander.

Douglas MacArthur was born at an Arkansas Army post. When he was four his mother and a company sergeant sheltered him from an Indian raid. He entered West Point in 1899. MacArthur was First Corporal as a Yearling, Ranking First Sergeant as a Second Classman, First Captain as a First Classman, graduated first in his class, with the highest scholastic record in 25 years, to enter the Army's Corps of Engineers. Between times at the Academy, the legend says, he became engaged to eight different girls.

MacArthur is his own press agent. Whatever he does is done with a sense of dramatic value. As an aide to his father, who was military observer to Japan in 1905, he watched the Russo-Japanese War. At Mukden he saw the Japanese charge a Russian-held hill six times, joined them on the seventh and successful charge. In 1914 he was with Major General Frederick Funston at Vera Cruz. Disguised as a Mexican bum, he reconnoitered behind Mexican lines, found three locomotives for his general. He remembers this escapade especially because of a young official of the German Embassy who helped him: Franz von Papen.

MacArthur went on in World War I to turn in a spectacular performance as brigade commander, then divisional commander of the Rainbow Division. The striking idea of creating a division that included troops from every State in the Union was Douglas MacArthur's. While the Rainbow raced with Major General Clarence R. Edwards' 26th (New England) Division for the honor of being first to land on French soil, MacArthur was too sensible a soldier to permit his troops to put off under-equipped in order to gain that honor. The Rainbow barely nosed out the 26th to France and had to cough up part of its equipment to lass well-heeled Yankees when they arrived.

MacArthur's combat record was brilliant. Besides two wounds, one gassing and enough praise to turn a modest man's head, he picked up 13 decorations for gallantry under fire, seven citations for extraordinary valor, 24 top decorations of foreign Governments. MacArthur remained overseas for a while with the Army of Occupation. On this tour of duty he met the Prince of Wales, who was gloomy about what he considered certain German resurgence. Said MacArthur: "We beat the Germans this time, and we can do it over again."

After an astringent two-year tour of duty as the youngest Superintendent in the history of West Point, he went back to the Philippines, returned to the U.S., later took charge of America's Olympic team in 1928, went back again to the Philippines as Commander of the Philippine Department, returned to be jumped by Engineer Hoover over the heads of many oldsters to the post of Chief of Staff. He was only 50 then.

As Chief of Staff, MacArthur blasted the proposal of economy-minded Congressmen to amalgamate the Army and Navy in one department ("Pass this bill and every potential enemy of the U.S. will rejoice.") He established the first self-contained air striking force in U.S. history (the GHQ Air Force), worked out the present four-Army system of U.S. continental defense to be superimposed on the old nine Army corps areas.

Perhaps the sole action of his life that MacArthur would willingly forget is the Victory of Anacostia Flats when, riding a spectacular white horse, he called out a military force to rout the haggard veterans of the Bonus army from their Washington encampments. Army man tell the inside story. When asked who was going to lead the show, MacArthur realized that any man who did would commit political suicide, wind up in a dead-end career. He decided to take the dirty job in his own hands. But at night he used to go down to the flats, distribute money to the boys of his old division,

TSUSHIMA'S ROLE

New Finance Minister Has Difficult Task Ahead

The new Finance Minister, Juichi Tsushima, is faced with a vast task. Important problems, such as the prevention of inflation, the firm establishment of postwar finance, as well as the question of reparations and the settling of the position of the yen in international exchange, are piled mountain high. Each of these problems is a difficult one and much depends on the abilities of the Finance Minister.

Needless to point out, Mr. Tsushima is an outstandingly able person among the officials of Finance Ministry circles and it may be said that he is today the person most qualified to handle the nation's finances. Mr. Tsushima's name was already famous twenty years ago and much was expected of his future.

In recent years, the Finance Ministry has supplied four finance ministers from among its officials. They were Isao Kawata, Okinori Kaya, Sotaro Ishiwata and Kazuo Aoki. Mr. Kawata is a senior of Mr. Tsushima and the other three are his juniors by several years. Mr. Kawata saw his development in the Accounts Bureau and was known throughout the ministry as a budget expert. His future as minister was expected. Mr. Tsushima has passed his years in the Financial Affairs Bureau and is an expert on international finance. He has been known as an outstandingly able and representative person of the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Kaya, Mr. Ishiwata and Mr. Aoki were five or six years younger than Tsushima and represented the cream of the younger officials. Normally Mr. Tsushima should have become Finance Minister ahead of these three men. But opportunity plays an important role in the life of men and the rise of Mr. Tsushima took more time than that of his three juniors.

Filled Important Posts

In the meantime, however, Mr. Tsushima was able to enrich his experience by serving as Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan and President of the North China Development Company.

Mr. Tsushima's name began to be known about twenty years ago when he was the chief of the national treasury section of the Financial Affairs Bureau. He represented the Finance Ministry as a delegate to the customs conference in China in 1926 and made himself noticed by the other delegates. His fame spread as later he took part in international finance work as a Finance commissioner in London, New York and Paris. With sound linguistic and legal knowledge, his abilities were lauded. His experience was augmented later by service as chief of the Financial Affairs Bureau and Finance Vice-Minister. In a word, in the good sense as well as bad sense he is a man of the Finance Ministry type. He possesses tremendous financial and currency economic knowledge and technique. On the other hand, it may be said that he is not so good in the economy of things and on instinct in regard to industry.

The future of Japanese finance will depend much not only upon the work under the Finance Ministry but upon the cooperation of the other ministries. The new Finance Minister must put into practice his ideas and at the same time enlarge his field of vision, to view matters from all angles and to grasp the true state of things in order thus to establish anew the national economy of the nation. He must direct all his efforts in this direction. A step in this direction would be the seeking of advisers from all fields, for an expansion of vision, and the broadening of the Finance Ministry.

Japanese Pickles

By OHTSUKA YUKIO

A Japanese meal without pickles is like bread without anything to put on. The pickle's significance in Japan is wide and its history long.

A long list of pickled vegetables segregated into those of spring and autumn is given the ancient Engi Shiki: pickled rape; egg-plants steeped in sweet soy sauce, melons fermented in draff; various kinds of vegetables seasoned in ground elm bark, etc. The Engi Shiki is a book compiled in the middle of the 10th century, comprising 10 chapters on the ranks of Cabinet members and other administrative officials of the time, and 50 chapters on the various contemporary Court functions. Strangely, pickled vegetables are given mention at length in this book, evidencing the fact that even at Court, this special food was considered an important part of the diet.

Though the name tsukemono (pickled vegetables), may have appeared for the first time during this period, salted vegetables—which occupy a conspicuous place in the pickle world—date to far remoter days. Pickles possess perhaps the oldest history among all other spiced edibles in the country.

During the Muromachi Period (1334-1573), a more stylish name was appended the tsukemono; that of kono-mono or 'the scented,' obviously from the appetizing odor it emanated. The pickle's popularity grew by day and by year, until a golden age was reached with the Edo Period (1616-1867). Grocery stores sold nothing but pickles, it is said. In a book of the time called "Handbook of Popular Edo Food", a retinue of the irresistible relish is given according to season. Spring pickles found in the book are as follows: half-salted young Chinese radish; old Japanese egg-plants steeped in sweet soy sauce, Chinese radish fermented in miso or bean paste; Kyoto rape seasoned with black sesame; flowering rape pickled in mustard; egg-plants preserved in malt; salted mustard plant, etc.

Summer pickles are: cucumbers and egg-plants mixed and drenched in draff; shredded Chinese carrots salted and compressed; white melons ridded of seeds and pickled in mustard; egg-plants half pickled in bean paste and flavoured with the leaves of the beef-steak plant; cucumbers pickled in soy sauce; minced melons and egg-plants rubbed with salt and soaked, compressed and fermented in the juice of beef-steak and smartweed leaves, etc.

The fall series of pickles are: egg-plants preserved whole in either chopped horse-radish or ginger; square-cut cucumbers rubbed with salt and compressed; dried carrots pickled for nine days in draff; shrivelled egg-plants one-third pickled; minced radish, dried and boiled in soy sauce; spikenards fermented in bean paste etc.

Fresh pickled vegetables deserve praise not only from the standpoint of taste but also for their rich food value. Vegetable nutriments are usually disintegrated upon heating, so the danger does not exist in the case of pickles; every bit of the vitamins goes into the human system.

Next Liar

"Only last year in India," boomed the club bore, "I suddenly found myself face to face with a man eating tiger."

"And only last week," murmured the quiet little man in the corner, "in a restaurant, I found myself face to face with a man eating fish."

Date Own Death

Scientists say the time is coming when a man can accurately predict the date of his own death, years in advance. Put this under the head of information that most of us don't want.

THE SKETCH BOOK

Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from one of the classics of Japanese literature "Makura no Soshi" (Pillow Notes or Sketches) written by Sei Shonagon during the years 991—1000 A.D. and translated by Nobuko Kobayashi. In it one gets a glimpse of the Court life and customs of the colorful Heian period. The Heian true worship of beauty—beauty in every manifestation of nature and art and their love of traditions all make one realize how much Japan owes to this seemingly dead culture which still lives today in the hearts of the people.

I

In spring, at dawn, the dark mass of the mountain lightens little by little at the edge and slowly the blue mists float away. How lovely!

But in summer the night is best. Need I speak of the moon? And the darkness is made beautiful by the dancing glittering of fire-flies as they flit to and fro. And even if the rain falls in the summer dark it is delicious.

Autumn. In the evening the setting sun is a glory, and when it nears the mountain peak the crows fly swiftly home in little groups. That too is lovely. But still more beautiful is the chain of wild geese in the far sky. And then the sun is gone and the ruffle of the breeze and insistent chirp of the cicadas follow. Delightful!

Now, in winter I choose the very early morning. A snow-storm is a delight beyond words, or a clear, still frost. Without either of these it is still frightfully cold, and everyone is lighting charcoal in the braziers and hurrying with them all round the Palace. As the sun rises it is warmer, and then there is nothing left in the braziers but white ash.

I think the best months on the whole are really January, February, March, April, May, July, August, and September. But, of course, the whole year has charm. On New Year's Day, with a quiet sky lightly veiled with a spring-like haze the people are dressed in their very best and most carefully chosen clothes, and all brimming over with good wishes for the happiness of their masters and their own. It is the gayest sight.

On January 7 a great fuss is made about gathering the seven herbs. Rice-gruel must be cooked then eaten with these seven kinds of herbs, because they are powerful against disease and bad luck. This custom was brought from China about eleven hundred years ago. The noble families come to the palace to see the ceremony of the Grey-Black Horses. That cannot be omitted, because those who see it on January 7 escape disaster during the whole year. They decorate their ox-carriages lavishly. When they come to the great gate the carriages go bump at the threshold, and the passengers knock their heads together and combs are broken and they laugh more heartily than ever. Near the Guard House are standing the noble officers who have the right of entry to the Denjo—an imperial palace. They stand there laughing and teasing the ceremonial horses with the twanging of a bow which they have taken from a retainer. Many Court-ladies are gliding to and fro. I wondered who the lucky people are who make themselves so "at home" in the Palace. This courtyard is small, so I could see how carelessly the soldiers had powdered their faces. It looked like the melted snow patching the brown earth. Awfully ugly! The horses began to get restive and frightened me, so I drove on and missed the rest of the ceremony.

January 15. Today the rice-gruel is offered to their Majesties. All the greatest Court-ladies, young and old, are at their frolics, trying to strike each other with thin rods of elder which have been used in stirring the gruel. They hide these behind their backs (if anyone receives a blow it prophesies a son) and it is very funny to see them dodging the blows. Each one is delighted when she gives a blow to someone else.

The Court-ladies were peeping out to watch for a bridegroom who has begun to visit his bride since last year. (It was then the custom for the bride to remain awhile in her home.) He was going to the Palace and they were lying in wait. Unluckily one of them began to laugh, and they were making wild signs to her to control herself, while he marched on unconscious of all this, with an air of the utmost dignity. Then out rushed one of them and gave him a small blow with the elder rod and bolted. He showed no surprise or anger, smiled amiably, and went on—but he blushed. While the ladies are at this game the men sometimes join in. Then someone gets angry and abuses the others. Of course, things are generally as formal as can be at the Palace. It is only on this day that ceremony is sent flying.

But a really very amusing time is when the inaugural ceremony for the newly appointed local prefects is held. In these bitter cold days many of them go about carrying their written applications. It is hopeful enough for those who are gay and young, but what about the old white-haired man who calls in at the ladies' room and proudly announces his merits! He never dreams of how they laugh at him when he says:

"I entreat you, ladies, to report favorably of me to the Emperor and Empress."

The sun is shining mildly on the 3rd of March, and the little willow leaves are still folded like cocoons. That is really more lovely than when they are fully opened. I love a great bough of cherry loaded with blossom. It must be cut in long sprays and set in a great vase. To complete the picture there must be a Court-guest or her brother—a splendid young lord in white ceremonial clothes lined with green or grape-color. They must be seated near the Empress and talk with the utmost grace and elegance. And I would have birds flying and butterflies fluttering about to set off this picture of peace and beauty.

Oh, the faint far call of the cuckoo in the dusk at the time of the spring festival! People are busy running here and there carrying parcels of double-colored stuff. It is amusing to see a young woman with her half magnificently dressed but her dress very untidy, mending the cords of her shoes for the festival. And the children are dancing everywhere, though on the day of the festival they will be roped in and dressed in ceremonial costume. Everybody is in his best according to his class, and out march all the families in state.

Reflections

It is really very sad for people who permit their sons to become priests. Naturally, it is a steady-going, reliable kind of career, especially as it has the merit of promoting relations to heaven, but when all is said and done, what a dull life! Priests must live on the simplest fare. Even their sleep is limited, and they must study intolerably. A young priest, whose desires are supposed to be alive, must not even look in the direction where young women are, unless indeed he looks with an air of disgust. And even to that people take great exception.

To be candid, an exorcist has a worse time than even a priest. He has to learn his business in the mountains, amid horrible hardships. And when he has made his reputation, people are always pestering him for his services. Even then it is difficult to be popular. If the patient is seriously ill, that means the demon is a sturdy one to attack. And if the poor exorcist nods off asleep because of exhaustion through this freakish demon, people say:

"Aha!—always nodding!"—much to his shame. At least it used to be so. Perhaps it is easier nowadays.

There were so many things to bewilder me when I first came into attendance at the Palace that I could have burst into tears at any moment. I was free in the daytime, but every night I was waiting behind the Empress's three-foot screen. She would take out some pictures and show them to me, but still I could not control my shyness; so bad was it that I could not even venture to stretch out my hand for them. She explained them all:

"This picture is so and so. This is another story."

A bright light was burning so that everything was really more distinctly seen than in daylight—I may say every hair, so that I was dreadfully embarrassed. But I tried to control myself and to look at the pictures. It was very cold, and her hands, which I could see a little when she gave them to me, were of the loveliest faint pink. I who was little accustomed to such beautiful hands was amazed as I watched them and thought, "I could never have believed such people existed on earth!"

At dawn I was hurrying off, but the Empress said:

"Do stay awhile, God of Katsuragi!" (The God of Katsuragi had such an unfortunate appearance that he only ventures out at night.)

So I retreated to a corner, but did not open the door. A Court-lady came up and said:

"Please open the door!" Another lady went to open it, but the Empress called out:

"Wait awhile, please"—and the lady went away laughing and left it as it was.

The Empress talked with me awhile and questioned me, and then said:

"It is getting late and you want to rest, so you must go now, but come earlier tonight."

I knew none of the customs, so I found it all very difficult.

Outside the snow was piled up—perfectly lovely!—and when I returned to the Presence there was a good fire and, as it seemed purposely, no one near it. The Empress had taken her seat near the brazier, which was of lacquer sprinkled with inlaid gold. Some ladies of very high rank were in waiting, and in the next room near the large fire were so many ladies that it seemed there was no room left——all splendidly dressed and behaving as if they were quite accustomed to splendor. It made me too envious to see them moving so carelessly and gracefully, and even when they offered anything to the Empress, all was done with such perfect ease, talking and laughing gaily. It worried me terribly, and I wondered how long I should take to become accustomed to it all.

(To Be Concluded)

Gentle Hint

"That's a very old fashioned coat you wear in the office."

"Yes, sir. It is a bit out of date. I bought it the last time I got an increase."